THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

The Spanish Generals Confess Themselves Overpowered — Horrible Atrocities upon Peaceable Citizens—The Recent Battles—Excitement in New York.

Since our condensation of the news from Cuba yesterday, important intelligence has been forwarded:—

A Hideous Assassination.

A Cuban, who arrived in New York, states that a great number of families from Puerto Principe abandoned that city together, and, guarded by a force of patriots, encamped in the woods. In the process of moving, nothing occurred worthy of mention; but when Letona knew that these families were almost unprotected, he conceived the idea of attacking them in their camp, and at night, with a large force at hand, he surprised them and slaughtered large numbers of children, women, and old people. The news given to the Captain-General shows that the number of those whose throats were cut mounts as high as 2000, and as all are children, women, and old persons, the barbarous monster, author of these unheard-of crimes, excuses himself by saying the night was obscure and he could not see.

The Grapeshot Filibusters—Their Fate.

A correspondent writes from Havana, June 19: The news from Santiago is only one day later than that given in my last letter, and furnishes nothing concerning the affairs of the district worth mentioning. About the one hundred and more filibusters landed upon the coast of the District of Baracao, the Santiago papers announce that most of them have either been killed or captured in the mountains of Las Cachillas; that the captured, some twenty-five in number, are on their way to Santiago, and that preparations were being made in that city for their execution, Governor Latorre having resolved to have them all shot within twenty-four hours after arrival. One-half are said to be Cubans, and the other half Americans, Germans, Dominicans, and Mexicans. A private letter from an English resident of Santiago gives somewhat different particulars of this filibustering expedition from those of the Spanish papers. According to it the vessel that landed the men was the schooner Grapeshot, from Puerto Plata, on the north coast of Santo Domingo. The number of persons landed was 120, composed mostly of young Cubans. Guadanavaya the place of debarkation, was a most unsuitable one, being some twenty-five miles from an insurgent camp, in a portion of the district of Baracao poorly supplied with water and provisions, and with but few horses and carts near at hand so necessary for carrying the arms and ammunition brought, to the interior of the island. On the 3d, a few hours after landing, 40 men were sent off to establish communications with the insurgents, while the remaining 80 tarried near Guadanavay, as guards over the war material of the expedition. The first lot, according to the letter, has never been attacked by the Spaniards, but the second was forced by a superior number of soldiers to abandon Guadanavaya on the 5th, and take refuge in the Cuchillas mountains, where they were followed, and nearly all killed or captured, losing all the war material they had with them, consisting of four mountain howitzers, 800 Remington rifles, and 60,000 cartridges. The Spaniards did not annihilate the 80 filibusters without considerable resistance, losing from 40 to 50 men in killed and wounded in the several encounters had with them. Pedro Armenteros is stated by the letter, the same as by the Spanish accounts, to have commenced the expedition.

Important Revelations—The Spanish Generals Confess Themselves Overpowered.

The N. Y. *Tribune's* correspondent, writing on the same day, says that on the 16th the Acting Captain-General received the following despatches by mail and the wires:—From Brigadier Lesca:—"I am overpowered. Send me 3000 men." From Valmaseda:—"Send me 2000." Letona says he needs 8000 to 10,000 quickly, to open his way through with some chance of success, and if the Government delays thirty days in reinforcing him 20,000 will not suffice. He has not disarmed the volunteers as was rumored here, but he holds them and the veterans on the defensive, with only one cartridge each. He adds in his despatch:—"I positively decline to pursue a war of extermination as desired by the volunteers, because it would end in the extermination of the Spaniards." His troops cannot travel half a mile on the road to Nuevitas without being shot by the patriots. The city of Puerto Principe is pretty much converted into hospitals, and the suffering of the people is intense. A captain of the Catalonian Volunteers is now here, endeavoring to have a vessel chartered by the Catalonians to go to Nuevitas and carry back to Spain 200 —remnants of their battalion—guarding the the road. He says they have been humbugged, and his comrades are dying from want of provisions, of fevers, and cholera. An officer of the Battalion de Madrikenos, who had fallen sick on his arrival here, has also received a letter from one of his friends advising him that of the whole battalion only twenty-seven are left. Nothing has been heard from Bucetta lately. Lieutenant-Governor Prillo, of Sagua, reports the reappearance of a large body of insurgents which has debouched at Jaguey Grande and entered Palmidas, sweeping all the veterans and volunteers on their way. The most outrageous lies are published on the capture of filibusters lately landed.

Tidings from all quarters have indeed been so gloomy for the Government this week that Espinar called for the colonels of volunteers to advise them of the necessity of sending some of their men in the interior. They did not like it much, but agreed to form a couple of mobilized battalions with the men they intended to dismiss out of the 1st, 3d, 5th, and Ligeras.

The Numbers.

An officer of the army here has just given me this statement of the forces in the field. The Government has 13,000 veterans, 2700 volunteers, added to 16,800 volunteers garrisoning the principal cities, of which 9200 are in Havana. The forces of the Patriots to-day are 36,000 whites and 19,000 negroes, of which about 26,000 are well armed. He says their forces would undoubtedly increase to some 80,000 whites and negroes, in a short time, should they keep receiving arms and ammunition from the States.

Movements in New York—Colonel Ryan's Escape.

In addition to what we published yesterday relative to the escape of Ryan, we take the following from the N. Y. *Tribune* of to-day:—

The Colonel, immediately after the Deputy had been secured, jumped into a carriage and was rapidly driven to Courtlandt street ferry. While in the carriage his whole appearance was so changed by a clever disguise that when he alighted at the ferry he passed by several deputies in perfect safety, and quietly took his seat in the ladies' cabin. Upon the arrival of the boat at Jersey City he proceeded to Taylor's Hotel, registered an assumed name, and was shown to a room. This was the last seen of him until a few minutes before midnight, when he settled his bill and walked out; turning in the tunnel near the hotel, where the horse-cars stop, he proceeded to a wharf near by, and embarked aboard a tug which was in waiting. The last seen of the tug she was steaming down the bay. This account of the Colonel's movements is substantiated by a gentleman who accompanied him to the tug and saw it steam away with Ryan on board. During all this time other movements of an equally exciting nature were in active operation. Early in the evening squads of men numbering from five to twenty crossed the river at Courtland and Desbrosses streets ferries. On the Jersey side they rested themselves about the streets near Taylor's Hotel. Over 500 Cuban volunteers crowded the two ferries last night. A short time before Colonel Ryan left the hotel about 100 men filed through the horse-car tunnel and proceeded to a coal wharf a short distance from the wharves of the Cunard steamers, and there embarked on board a tug, which immediately steamed for the fishing banks, where the men were quickly transferred to a steamer ready to put to sea. Ryan arrived on his tug shortly after the men, and his arrival was the signal for departure; and now, unless some unlooked-for accident has happened, is at least one day nearer Cuba. Only about 100 men left, the others returned to the city to await a favorable opportunity for sailing to join their friends in Cuba.

His Letter.

The Colonel, when he had made good his escape, addressed this note to the United States Marshal:—

EIGHT O'CLOCK P. M., June 23, 1869.—General Barlow, United States Marshal—I deem it an act of justice to inform you that Deputy Marshal Downey discharged his duty faithfully; that it was impossible for him to help himself when made a prisoner by my friends, as he was bound hand and foot, and promised a "gag" if he attempted to call for assistance.

I very much regret being compelled to this step, but I think the act was justifiable.

I assure you that he had very comfortable quarters, and was handled very gently. I have no hesitation in telling you that it was my intention to respect my bonds, and that every word contained in the complaint against me is false.

Respectfully, W. A. C. RYAN.

The enveloped was addressed simply, "General Barlow, United States Marshal, city.

Colonel Ryan stated further that about 2500 men had been enlisted or enrolled, out of which number he expected about 1800 would actually "come to time" and embark for the "ever faithful isle." A portion of these were to leave, he said, on Wednesday night, a second detachment last night, and the remainder on Friday (this) evening. They would rendezvous in small bodies in Jersey City, and would proceed on the expedition, some going to two different ports south of Philadelphia, and the remainder embarking from the port of New York.

CLIPPINGS.

Brigham Young Again.

From this mormonitic genius we have another characteristic remark. He doesn't know how many wives he has. Hear him:—

"A great many ask me how many wives I have; but, to tell the honest truth, I never thought enough about it to stop and think. But I will get up the facts in the case and tell everybody, so that they may stop asking me these questions. I suppose I have a dozen or fifteen that I am taking care of; perhaps a few more I do not know, and I care nothing about. I try to do good, and I try to save the people; and I say, do not let a lady come to destruction."

The Other Side.

The result of the visit of Hon. James Watson Webb, our late Minister to Brazil, to this city, and his recent interviews with the President and Secretary Fish, has been that the latter has addressed a letter to the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs fully approving of the course pursued by Mr. Webb, and notifying the Brazilian authorities that this Government reserves unto itself the right to send instructions to our Ministers abroad without first consulting representatives of foreign Governments in reference to the matters upon which opinions are to be given. The U. S. Legation in Brazil is in charge of the Secretary, awaiting the arrival of Mr. Blow, who will sail from New York on the 23d inst. In view of the complicated turn which matters have recently taken, it is highly probable that the instructions of Minister Blow will be materially supplemented. Mr. Webb leaves here today for his home in New York.—*Washinton Star of last evening.*

Mazzini at His Pranks.

Is Mazzini at his old tricks, or who is it stirring up the Italian bile? Our despatches from Florence indicate that the authorities of Milan, Turin, and Naples have taken precautions against an outbreak. Is it the old jealousy which centralized at Turin about the time of the removal of the Government archives to Florence? Have the shopkeepers of the former city determined to execute the vengeance they threatened when the change was made, or what on earth's the matter? We fear the attempt to make a homogeneous nationality out of Italian stock is uphill work. So thriftless, improvident, and lazy a race do not offer the best materials for the building of a nation. A majority of them exist to-day upon the bounty of strangers. The works of the grand old masters and the historic charms of Italy draw pilgrims from every quarter of the globe, and to them is the country chiefly indebted for the little vitality it possesses.—*N. Y. Post.*

Ballooning Extraordinary.

A new and daring experiment is noted by the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"The invariable failure which has hitherto attended nautical expeditions to the Arctic regions has induced two Frenchmen, Messieurs Tissandier and de Fouvielle, to undertake the enterprise of reaching the North Pole in a balloon. The machine in which the bold adventurers are about to embark on their perilous journey, and which is appropriately named 'Le Pole Nord,' is now being completed in the Champ de Mars, which the government have placed at their disposal for the purpose. The monster balloon, beside which even the famous Geant would seem a mere toy, will contain over 10,000 cubic metres of gas, and is composed entirely of a cloth manufactured from caoutchouc, which will allow of great expansion in the rarefied strata of the atmosphere, the seams uniting the different pieces for a total length of three English miles. The car, a marvel, it is said, of strength and lightness, is constructed to carry ten passengers, 4000 pounds of ballast, and provisions for a month. We can only hope this bold enterprise may be attended with better luck than the aerial flight of the Geant in 1863."

Annexation Feeling in Canada.

An eminent Canadian letter-writer to the Buffalo *Express*:—"You ask, 'Is there a feeling for annexation in your neighborhood?' I answer yes. The larger part are decidedly in favor of it, and a large minority strongly opposed to such a measure. Like your own adopted country, there are some settlements nearly all in favor of it—very much if history speaks correctly, in the same manner as the Scotch and English opposed their union with each other.

I am aware that annexationists are looked upon by many as disloyal, but I cannot believe they are. On the contrary, annexation will be the means of rendering war next to impossible between England and the United States; they could not occupy either country by a hostile army; their navies could little more than destroy each other's trade and commerce, and would be as disastrous to one almost as the other. It would compel every possible dispute to be settled by diplomacy.

If England conceded to her natural ally, her own child, the Canadas, or, which might be more constitutional and proper, if the Canadas deliberately, and of their own accord, united with the States, then should we be convinced that we, also, as well as England, have no opposite interests? United as they would be a match for the world, while a quarrel between them would not only be a fearful injury to themselves but to the best interests af mankind.

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.

The Second Day of the New Jersey Editorial Excursion—From Bethlehem to Scranton—A Ride Over the "Switch-Back" Railroad at Mauch Chunk.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 23.

At 7 o'clock this morning the New Jersey Editorial Excursion party left Bethlehem in a special train provided by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, Mauch Chunk being designated as the next stopping-place. Between these two points, however, two brief pauses were made, the first at Hokendaugua, nine miles from Bethlehem, at which place are located the Thomas Iron Works for the manufacture of pig-iron, on a larger scale, it is said, than at any other establishment in the country. The business is certainly conducted on a gigantic scale, the two engines which impel the air into the blasting furnace being each of one thousand horse-power. The excursionists were conducted over the entire establishment, and then, after resuming their journey for twelve miles, made another pause to inspect the operations of the Lehigh Slate Works, in Slatington, in which large numbers of Welshmen are engaged in unearthing the material from the most extensive quarries in the world.

At 9 o'clock Mauch Chunk was reached. The peculiar configuration of the land in this vicinity has rendered it impossible to build a town after the ordinary modern style. At the base of the lofty hills which skirt the Lehigh river, a few tortuous streets have been laid out and crowded with buildings, principally devoted to business purposes. The town has also crept up the sloping hill sides, the summits of which attain an elevation of about 800 feet, and on a small plateau at an elevation of 215 feet a large number of buildings are grouped together, with the designation of Upper Mauch Chunk. The most noticeable structure in the town is the private residence of the Hon. Asa Packer, which projects from the hillside and overlooks the lower portion of the town. On this steep and rugged spot a large and handsome dwelling has been erected, surrounded by extensive grounds in which the choicest trees and rarest flowers are found in abundance.

The chief attraction for the stranger in the vicinity and the one on seeing which the excursionists were especially bent, is the "Switch-Back" Railroad, which is identified with the interests of the place. Previous to 1617, the rich stores of anthracite coal whose presence in the neighborhood was far from being a secret, were unavailable because of the apparent impossibility of getting the mineral to market. But in that year Josiah White and S. F. Hauto made a reconnoissance of the Lehigh river and the surrounding territory, and the result of their visit was the construction of roads from the mines to the river. These roads were ordinary turnpikes, over which the coal was hauled in wagons, each drawn by two horses. A series of dams were constructed to assist in the navigation of the river, and in this way the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company had its origin. As early as 1832, this company gave employment to about four hundred miners, and at the present day its operations have been extended on such a scale that when the mines worked by it are under full headway about fifteen hundred men and five hundred boys are employed, these laborers representing a population of nearly ten thousand souls. It was in the year 1827 that the beginnings of the road known as the "Switch-Back" were made, but not until 1845 was the device of steep inclined planes resorted to. At first the loaded coal cars reached the river by the force of their own gravity over a stretch of road having an easy descent, the empty cars being pulled back to the mines by mules. By gradual steps the road at last assumed its present character as one of the greatest feats of railroad engineering ever accomplished.

The excursion party reached the base of Mount Pisgah, where the road commences, at about half-past nine o'clock and viewed, many of them with feelings, approaching consternation, the formidable task before them. We stand upon a small plateau elevated 240 feet above the level of the river, and before us rises Mount Pisgah to the height of 664 feet, the entire prospect of which, from our standpoint, is covered with verdure excepting a narrow strip from base to summit, along which runs a double railroad track. The ascent measures 2340 feet, having a grade of one foot in four, or at an angle of about 18 deg. These are the actual figures, but as we glance at the ascent it appears far more formidable, and a shiver thrills our frame at the thought of creeping up it in an open car, with swift and absolute ruin as the sole result of a mishap. Yet not a passenger who has ever been drawn to the summit has been killed. Among the cars placed at our service today were three or four small covered vehicles, which were gallantly allotted to the ladies, the greater portion of the party, separated into three divisions, being accommodated with seats on open trucks, temporarily arranged for the occasion. At the top of the ascent is an engine of 240 horse-power, by which two enormous wheels are revolved. Around each of these are passed two iron bands about five inches in width, and by a simple winding process the empty coal cars, and, as on the present occasion, the trains of living beings are dragged up the ascent at a rattling pace, about five minutes being occupied in gaining the summit. Between the two tracks is a stout iron bar, presenting a series of projecting notches, along which slides a frame-work of the same material fastened securely to a heavily-ballasted truck which brings up the rear of each train, and to which the iron bands are attached. If any accident to the machinery, or any fracture of the bands should chance to occur, the frame-work mentioned would be instantly caught upon the notches, and the reckless and disastrous descent of the train prevented. So admirable is this arrangement that, as soon as we were fairly under-way, the first train having started at a quarter before 10 o'clock, a feeling of absolute security replaced all our first misgivings, and the novelty of the ascent to those who had never made it before, imparted to the adventure a rare and unanticipated attraction.

At the top of Mount Pisgah a pause of about ten minutes is made to give us a glimpse at the marvellous view of the country roundabout. The Lehigh river, like a thread of silver, winds its tortuous way among the hills which spring up as every point, and we can trace its course to the Lehigh water gap, twelve miles distant, where it enters the gate of the Blue Ridge, and is lost to our present view. Camped together on the narrow ledge which is interposed between the base of Bear Mountain and the river lies Mauch Chunk, which, it must be confessed, looks far more attractive from this lofty standpoint than when we stand in its very midst. The distance and the elevation rob the town of its rough and angular features and lend enchantment to the view. The constant succession of barren and verdure-covered cones imparts to the scenery so many striking contrasts, the lights and shadows play with such fantastic grace upon the projecting cliffs and the strips of verdure, the whole prospect presents such a view of wild and imposing grandeur that to behold it once is to dwell upon it often in after times as one of the fondest memories of the past.

Starting on the second stage in the journey, from an elevation of over 900 feet above the river level, a journey of seven miles follows down a grade ranging between 45 and 400 feet to the mile, the cars being propelled solely by their own gravity, and at times being permitted by the brakesmen to attain a speed of twenty miles to the hour. Our route lies along the edge of the summit and down the rear slope of Mount Pisgah, the greater portion of the time our view being obscured on the side towards the valley below by the clumps of trees. But here and there a break in the vegetation occurs, and passing glimpses of the outer world are caught. The sky is somewhat overcast by clouds, portending a storm, so that we are sheltered from the sun; a stiff, bracing breeze fans our faces, and adds apparently to the rapidity of our motion; the knowledge of the fact that the great first law of nature—that which binds the atoms of each whirling sphere together, and holds the planets to their appointed courses—is our only propelling power, imparts to our rapid night a peculiar and exhilarating sensation which is quite inseparable from the occasion and its surroundings.

Having descended about three hundred feet since leaving the top of Mount Pisgah, we at last find ourselves at the base of Mount Jefferson, six hundred feet above the level of the river. Here another plane, similar to the one encountered at the outset, is before, the height being 462, which is gained by an ascent of 2070 feet in the same fashion as before, except that a different contrivance is used for checking the downward motion of the trains in case of accident, consisting of large iron clamps at the rear of the truck car, the sharp points of which would enter the ground and bring the train to a sudden standstill in the event of an accident.

Starting on our second downward stage, from the top of Mount Jefferson, where our elevation is about 1060 feet, gravity is again substituted for steam as a motive power, and after proceeding about one mile, we come to Summit Village, a straggling collier town, near which are situated the exhaustless coal mines of Panther Creek. The miners suspended operations on the 8th of May last, and have not yet resumed, so that the town swarms with crowds of men and boys for whose idle hands the Devil, as is his wont, finds plenty of work.

From this point we make the circuit of the mines, and return to our starting-place at the foot of Mount Pisgah, encountering two more planes in our way, known as Panther Creek Planes, Nos. 1 and 2. The latter is the first reached, about 500 feet having been lost in the descent from Mount Jefferson towards it, over a distance of five miles. The perpendicular height is but 250 feet, and the length of the plane about 1800 feet, making an easy ascent. Panther Creek Plane No. 1 is two miles distant, and over this portion of the route we go at a terrible rate of speed, as the descent is fully 150 feet. The last plane has a perpendicular height of 375 feet and an ascent of 2400 feet, our elevation at the top, as we start on the home stretch of about nine miles, being about 1050 feet. At the two Panther Creek Planes a wire rope, an inch and a half in diameter, is substituted for the wide iron bands used for dragging the trains up the two planes, but in all other respects the ascent is made in essentially the same manner as before.

The portion of the road which sweeps around from Summit Village by the collieries back to the same point is very crooked, frequent zigzags being required to accommodate it to the conformation of the surface. Its general outline, however, is circular. Until within seven years past this was not the case. The train formerly rushed down a slope, and was carried up a slight elevation by its own momentum. Here it came to a stand still, and again being started in a direction opposite to its first movement, descended another slope, being turned aside to the second track by a self-regulating switch termed a "switch-back." The momentum here acquired sent it up still another slope, where the same operation was effected, and it then drove around a sharp curve down the third slope towards the next regular plane. About seven years ago, this large "switch-back" was abandoned for the present route, but two small "switch-backs" are still in use, one at the foot of each of the Panther Creek Planes. In the valley of Panther Creek, beyond Summit Village, we pause for fifteen minutes to take a peep into the cavernous entrance to Coal Dale Mine, No. 8, a dark, damp, dangerous-looking hole in the side of the hill, from which come ominous gleams of light and a heavy stream of air which chills us to our bones.

The entire journey is about twenty-five miles in length, and occupied us to-day just three hours in making its circuit. But the time devoted to it has been well spent. It presented a constant succession of novelties, and a rare sensation of mingled danger and security, which will long remain fresh in our minds.

On the return to Mauch Chunk dinner was partaken of, and at a quarter before 4 o'clock in the afternoon we resumed our journey, arriving at Scranton at half-past 7. Of the journey thither and the place itself I must wait until my next letter.

WASHTENAW.

UNSUCCESSFUL.

Ingenious but Futile Attempt to Escape from Prison.

From the Providence (R. I.) Journal, June 24.

Charles Williams, who is now in prison awaiting trial for burglary, and who recently made an unsuccessful attempt to escape, tried another experiment to accomplish his purpose on the 21st inst. Since his first effort he has been constantly confined in his cell, except when bathing or taking exercise in the yard. On one of these occasions he had obtained a rusty piece of an old saw file, which he used in constructing, out of some of the furniture of his cell, a machine for opening his door. First he made a saw of a piece of the iron of which his bed frame was constructed, with which saw he could cut wood. Then taking a board forming a shelf, he split it in pieces, and made a square by tying the ends of two pieces at right angles. Holding one end of this in his hand, he could thrust the square through the interstices of the bars of his door, which sets in a recess in the wall, and, turning the instrument down, he could bring the other angle on a line with the keyhole on the outward side and eighteen inches from the inside of the door. Next he made a key—an improvement on his former one—from a piece of thick tin taken from his ration dish. When new the ration dishes have two handles, but as they get old many are used with one handle. He had observed this and taken a handle with a wire in it—the fact not being noticed when the dish was removed. This key he made had a wooden pulley on the shank, and a string made of threads pulled from his clothing was wound in the groove in the wheel. The string passed to the angle of the square around a pivot, and along the angle held in his hand. The whole being completed he put out his apparatus through the grating, felt for the keyhole by moving his machine until the key entered. But the key did not fit well, and when he pulled the string attached to the pulley he broke the shank of the key, leaving a portion of it in the hole. An officer observed this, and also heard Williams exclaim when the key broke, "Calamity! I'm up in a balloon! It's all over; the — thing has broke."

At this moment a prisoner passed his cell, to whom Williams whispered, "For God's sake pull that key out." His cell, however, was then examined. The ball and chain had been removed from his leg in a manner truly ingenious. A piece of hard wood from his stool was fitted to the hole in the leg iron, and a hole was made in this a little smaller than the screw, the end being served with a black linen thread. When inserted and turned a thread was cut strong enough to pull the spring and unlock the irons.

The ingenuity displayed by Williams has seldom been equalled in the history of prison escapes. Remarkably observing, he readily adapts means to ends, and seems to make everything subserve his purpose. Having nothing in his possession in the shape of tools but the rusty piece of an old file, everything else needed was made from articles in his cell. Although 68 convicts use similar articles in their respective cells, yet this man gives the officers, in his persistent efforts to escape, more trouble than all the other prisoners. His intention on this occasion was to secrete himself outside of his cell and attack the officer on duty at night, and, with the view of deceiving the watchman as he made his rounds, Williams had arranged a stuffed figure on his bed, using for the purpose his drawers and some straw, putting his boots on the legs of the figure, and attaching to it the ball and chain from which he had so successfully cleared his own leg.

—A Kentucky mule has suicided by drowning—pecuniary embarrassments and domestic unhappiness, cause why.

—A Mormon missionary in Norway was nearly lynched by the friends of a young woman whom he was converting.

—St. Paul's Church, Akron, Ohio, had its offering boxes robbed of $16 last Sunday by a graceless youth of twelve.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The End of an Important Suit in Baltimore—The European Markets.

Resignation of Secretary Borie This Morning—Hon. George M. Robeson, of Camden, His Successor.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

An Important Smuggling Case Decided—Fatal Result From the Careless Use of Morphine—City Matters.

BALTIMORE, June 25.—The great smuggling case involving $55,000 and the confiscation of the steamer Cuba, worth probably three hundred thousand dollars more, of the New Orleans and Havana line, for allowing goods to be carried and brought into Baltimore alleged to be smuggled free of duty, was closed in the United States District Court yesterday. Judge Giles, looking upon it as a highly important case, reserves his decision for full investigation, and will not deliver it for several days.

J. Mason Campbell's funeral was very largely attended yesterday by the bench, the bar, and the friends of the deceased.

Charles F. Bowling, a druggist, was found dead in his room yesterday, from the careless use of morphine.

Daniel E. Myers has been elected warden of the city jail in place of Mr. Henry, recently deceased.

The 5th Regiment encampment breaks up tomorrow. It was immensely popular and largely visited.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Resignation of the Hon. Adolph E. Borie as Secretary of the Navy — Hon. George M. Robeson His Successor.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Hon. Adolph E. Borie has resigned his position as Secretary of the Navy, and Hon. George M. Robeson, of New Jersey, formerly Attorney-General of that State, has been appointed to that office. Mr. Robeson will be sworn in at noon to-day, and will attend the regular Cabinet meeting. Mr. Borie felt compelled to resign by reason of the multiplicity of his private duties.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 25—A. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞; and for account, 93. United States Five-twenties, 80⅝; Erie Railroad, 19¾; Illinois Central, 94⅛.

LIVERPOOL, June 25—A. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 12½d.; Orleans, 12½d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales. Sales of the week 85,000 bales, including for export 16,000, and for speculation 12,000 bales. The stock in port is 388,000 bales, including 212,000 bales American.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 25—P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝; for account, 92⅝@3. United States Five-twenties, 80⅝.

LIVERPOOL, June 25—P. M.—Stock of Cotton afloat, 599,000 bales; of which 97,000 are American. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are quiet but firm. Breadstuffs dull. Corn, 30s. for old. Peas, 38s. California Wheat, 10s. 2d.; red Western, 9s. 1d. Lard firm.

HAVRE, June 25.—Cotton opens firm for both on the spot and afloat, 145f.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Stocks strong. Gold, 137¼. Exchange, 9⅜. 5-20s, 1862, 122; do. 1864, 116⅞; do. 1865, 118⅛; new, 119⅛; do. 1867, 119⅜; 10-40s, 108¾; Virginia 6s, 61; Missouri 6s, 91; Canton Company, 62; Cumberland preferred, 32; New York Central, 192½; Reading, 98¾; Hudson River, 164¼; Michigan Central, 131⅜; Michigan Southern, 106¼; Illinois Central, 143; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 97⅝; Chicago and Rock Island, 118½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 157½.

BALTIMORE, June 25.—Cotton firmer at 33@33¼. Flour dull and less firm. Wheat dull and lower; choice red, $1·75. Corn opened firm and closed weak; white, 95@96c.; yellow, 88c. Oats firm; sales of heavy Pennsylvania at 78@80c. Provisions quiet at previous quotations. Whisky rather flat at $1·03@1·04.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—Flour dull at $4·50@5·47½, the latter an extreme figure. Wheat buoyant under Liverpool advices; sales of new at $1·60. Legal-tenders, 74½c.

French Lawsuits.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* contains a report nine columns in length on civil and commercial justice in France, from which it appears that 15,164 suits were laid before the 28 imperial courts last year, while the 370 civil tribunals had 124,752 cases inscribed on their rolls. Though divorce does not flourish, still there were 2819 demands for judicial separation, 2181 separations were decreed, 254 applications were rejected, and in the remaining cases a reconciliation was effected. One demand for separation was made after the silver wedding had been passed, and twenty-two by couples who had passed from forty to fifty years together, while only twenty suits were brought for divorce during the first twelve months of married life.

The courts of reconciliation, over which preside the "judges de paix," issued 3,746,657 invitations to appear. In 1,702,282 one or other of the persons interested did not attend, and in 1,485,657 cases an arrangement was effected by the good offices of the judges, whose advice greatly resembles a verdict. In case where money is owing, the judge either grants a delay or orders repayment by instalments.

—Montreal claims 162,000 population.

—Meriden aspires to be the capital of Connecticut.

—Virginia promises five million bushels of wheat this harvest.

—A Massachusetts church proposes "no pew rents and no collections."

—The Connecticut bands hold an imitation jubilee at Bridgeport soon.

—A preparation to take the kinks out of negro hair is advertised in the South.

—It is reported that the Jubilee big drum has been let for a boarding-house.

—Boston once had an ordinance prohibiting bringing pea-pods into the city.

—A Mormoness has secured, by running away, the forty-eighth part of a divorce.

—A $20,000 hotel will be built this summer near "Harry's Ledge," Noank, Conn.

—The Y. M. C. A. of Pawtucket has given the town a library, to be free to the public.

—A two-dollar bill, on which is written an advertisement for a wife, is in circulation.

—A Middletown undertaker's sign, recently erected, reads 'Coffins made and repaired."

—A milk war is raging in New Bedford, and it is selling at four, five, and six cents a quart.

—White Pine ships $75,000 in bullion a week, and has recently discovered forty-six rich mines.

—One of the temporary sheds near the Coliseum had a sign on which was printed "Dining Sloon."

—Chicago paid $1,745,000 income tax the year ending May 31, and dares Cincinnati to publish its returns.

—Sacramento offers $300,000 worth of land as a premium for the removal thither of the San Francisco mint.

—Freight on tea is two cents a pound the old way and thirteen via Pacific Railroad, from China to New York.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

The entire morning's session was taken up with the trial of a bail case, in which John Diamond, a boy, was charged with assault and battery upon an old man named William Fury. It was alleged that Mr. Fury and Diamond's father, in a business conversation, became angered, quarrelled, and finally grappelled, and the boy took a large club and struck Mr. Fury upon the head with it, injuring him severely. The defense alleged that Mr. Fury attacked the elder Diamond, and the son only endeavored to defend his father. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

Johnnie McCann, a very little boy, was convicted of the larceny of a lot of silver ware, valued at $41, belonging to Mrs. Martha Young. The articles were stolen from the lady's dining-room, and were subsequently found by an officer, according to directions given by the boy upon his arrest.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, June 25, 1869.

To-day the local money market exhibits an unusual degree of closeness for this dull season of the year. The banks are gradually failing in strength, either from demands made upon them for the interior, or from some other cause, and it is with difficulty that the wants of even favored customers are supplied. As a consequence, the rates are very firm, and slightly in advance of former quotations. Call loans are active at 5@6½ per cent. on pledge of Government bonds, and at 6@7 per cent. on good stock collaterals. Discounting is done at the banks quite liberally, for the circumstances, at 7@8 per cent.; but the transactions are limited entirely to favored customers in good standing. The offerings on the street are large, and the very best grades of mercantile paper cannot be quoted at less than 8 per cent. The supply is barely equal to the demand, which accounts for the firm tone of lenders.

Government loans are quiet at about closing quotations of yesterday. There is a slight upward movement in the Gold market, which opened at 137⅛, and near noon is selling on Third street at 137⅜.

State loans were without change. City loans sold at 100 for the new and 94 for the old certificates. Lehigh gold loan was not so firm.

Railroad shares were not so active, but prices were well maintained. Reading Railroad closed at 49·44@49·50. Lehigh Valley Railroad advanced to 57. Philadelphia and Erie sold freely at 32½@32¾, closing at 32 b. 30. 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad, 44¼ for Little Schuylkill Railroad, and 39 for Catawissa Railroad preferred.

In Bank, Canal, and Passenger Railway shares the transactions were limited, and without essential change in prices.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 Pa 6s W L Cp. lots	102¾	49 sh Leh Val R.is.	57
		1 do.	56¾
$1000 Leh R loan	87½	100 sh Phil & E.b10.	32½
$1000 Phila & E 7s.c.	89¾	100 do.b60.	32½
160 sh Read.c.	49¼	100 do.b30.	32½
100 do.b10.	49¼	100 do.b5.	32½
100 do.c.	49·44	100 do.	32
100 do.b10.	49¼	100 do.b30.	32¼
100 do.30d.s afb	49¼	400 do.b30.	32
2 sh Penna.rec.	56½	3 sh Leh N St.	36¼
21 do.c.	56¾	94 do.is.	36¾
129 do.is.	56¾		

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	137½	11·21 A. M.	137¾
10·07 "	137½	11·25 "	137¾
10·11 "	137½	11·35 "	137¾
10·55 "	137½	11·37 "	137¾
11·00 "	137¾	11·40 "	137¾
11·05 "	137¾	11·50 "	137¾
11·20 "	137¾		

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '81, 121½@121¾; 5-20's of 1862, 122@122¼; do., 1864, 116⅞@117⅛; do., Nov., 1865, 116@116¼; do., July, 1865, 119⅛@119⅜; do., 1867, 119⅛@119⅞; do., 1868, 119⅞@119¾; 10-40s, 108@108¾. Pacific, 106@106¼. Gold, 137¼.

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121¼@121½; do. 1862, 122@122¾; do. 1864, 116⅝@117⅛; do. 1865, 118⅛@118¼; do. 1865, new, 119⅛@119⅜; do. 1867, new, 119⅛@119¼; do. 1868, 119⅜@119¾; do. 5s. 10-40s, 108⅛@108¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 106@106¼; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾. Gold, 137⅛@137⅜; Silver, 131@133.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph.—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	193	West. Union Tel.	39
N. Y. and Erie R.	29	Toledo and Wabash.	73
Ph. and Rea. R.	98⅜	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	76⅛
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	106⅛	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	87⅛
Cle. and Pitt. R.	98⅜	Adams Express.	63½
Chi. and N. W. com.	82¾	Wells, Fargo.	31¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	96	United States.	74¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	119¼	Tennessee 6s, New.	57
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	157	Gold.	137¼
Pacific M. S.	86½	Market firm.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, June 25.—No. 1 Quercitron Bark is offered at $48 per ton, but there are no buyers at this quotation.

Cotton is steady, with sales of middling upland at 33@33¼, and Gulf at 34 cents.

The Flour market is firm, and there is a fair degree of activity at yesterday's quotations, with sales of 2000 barrels extra family at $6@7 per barrel for low grades and fancy; $6@6·50 for Pennsylvania; $7@7·75 for Ohio, and $9@10·50 for fancy. Rye Flour sells slowly at $6·25. In Corn Meal no transactions.

There is no change in Wheat, but prices are well maintained, with sales of fair and good red at $1·40@1·60; amber at $1·60, and 5000 bushels No. 2 Spring on terms kept secret. Rye steady, with sales of Western at $1·30. Corn is not so abundant, and there is a fair inquiry. Sales of 4@5000 bushels at 95 cents for yellow, and 90@92 cents for mixed and high mixed. Oats are unchanged, with sales of Western at 74@77 cents

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE RHETORIC OF "RECONSTUCTION."

From the N. Y. World.

The politics of Tennessee, as they are now conducted, furnish a beautiful testimonial to the merits of that policy of radical reconstruction of which they are the ripest fruits. With the view of enlightening persons not exposed to the blessings of reconstruction upon the practical workings of that boon of a benign Congress, the *World* yesterday published a report of the canvassing which is now in progress between the rival candidates for the succession to the courteous and Christian Mr. Brownlow in the Governorship of Tennessee. It is a melancholy pleasure to ascertain, from the manner in which Stokes and Senter carry on their oratorical projection of mutual mud, that, whichever of them succeeds, the office will be filled with all the gentleness and all the dignity with which Mr. Brownlow illustrated its incumbency.

There does not seem to be anything to choose between the persons of Messrs. Stokes and Senter, and quite as little between their politics. For, as in Paris in the height of the French revolution, as its greatest historian has described it to us, so now in Tennessee, there is no distinction of patriot and unpatriotic, but only of the limited patriot and the unlimited. Both candidates lay claim to boundless locality, and the endeavor of each is to discredit the loyalty of the other, with nearly equal success. Both these spotless loyalists have disgraced the service of the late Confederacy—Stokes in a military and Senter in a civil capacity—and the aim of each now is to establish, what is almost a self-evident proposition, that his adherence was of very small benefit to the Confederate cause, as well as to show forth the loil works by which he has proved his repentance of that political sin. We blush to say that Senter is at present the more conservative of the two, although, if their positions were reversed, we would be forced equally to blush in saying the same of Stokes. But Senter is conservative in wishing to exclude negroes not only from the polls, but from the witness-box. The arguments which he adduces for this latter deprivation can only be fitly weighed when it is given in his own lofty language:—

"What have we come to when it is gravely proposed to let a nigger come up and be sworn like a white man. Think of it! A buck nigger, with his toes spraddled out like a pair of tongs, a nose as flat as a pancake, and his heels running so far behind that they would hold a bolt of calico; such a thing coming up to swear away the life of a white man! Why, it's too preposterous to talk about."

From this fragment the rest of Senter's speech can be conjectured. It devotes itself to a great deal of scurrility about Stokes—what the papers friendly to Senter call a "scathing exposure" of Stokes—a great deal of clumsy but heartfelt panegyric upon Senter, and a touching compliment to the audience upon the prevalence of clean linen and shaven faces which the orator remarked among them. Mr. Senter also dwells at great length, although not exactly with extreme unction, on the bald head of Mr. Stokes, the baldness of which appears to the mind of Mr. Senter to be a conclusive reason why Mr. Stokes should not be elected Governor of Tennessee.

It would be impossible to excel Mr. Senter in the peculiar rhetoric in which he enwraps his thoughts; but what man could do in that direction Mr. Stokes undoubtedly did. Before beginning his remarks, he picked up the pitcher from which his predecessor had been imbibing what purported to be water, but what the disgusted sniffing of Stokes proclaimed to be spirits, and nobly cried—"Take this away! Take it away! I want water!" The heat of his subsequent criticism of Senter betokened that he did. Stokes admitted that he had bought and sold the colored brothers whose votes he was then having the honor to supplicate; but he hurled back with scorn the charge of Senter that he had sold the last negro sold in Tennessee, and proved how, although he had offered him for sale, the market was so dull or the negro so essentially unmarketable that a sale of him could not be effected, and he was therefore left on Stokes' hands to receive the blood-bought boon of freedom. And if he had been a Confederate officer, was it not a notorious fact that Senter had been a Confederate legislator? And if he was bald, was it not flagrantly obvious that Senter was fat? Without assuming to decide, in the abstract, upon the relative degree of his disqualification wrought by baldness and by pinguitude, Stokes continued to affix a special stigma to the pinguitude of Senter:—

"How came he fat? Why, he had set back on his sofa during the war, and done nothing. Why didn't he go into the army and relieve himself of his fatness? The army was a good place to get fat off."

We have given this outline of the great questions in dispute between the two parties which divide the State of Tennessee, as stated by the chosen champions of those parties, for the purpose of showing what a state of things that "reconstruction"—which has had a longer and a fairer trial there than in any other State, and which was to inaugurate a reign of higher and purer politics to the South and to the country—has actually resulted in. What a descent it is from the politicians of an earlier era, from Andrew Jackson and John Bell—nay, from Andrew Johnson—to this blackguard Stokes and this blackguard Senter! From the decent discussion of national measures which prevailed in that era to the nasty squabbles, the low buffoonery, and the sickening demagogy of those hungry camp-followers of Congress, how vast an interval it is! Yet Stokes and Senter are the ripe consummate flowers of the same rank vegetation which is, in the blade or in the germ, throughout the South, and what we now see in Tennessee we may look in the fulness of time to see wherever the seed of Congressional folly has been sown. *Absit omen.*

AMERICAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The controversy carried on in our columns by several distinguished writers as to who stood godfather at the baptism of the Republican party awakens reminiscences concerning the names borne from time to time by the great political organizations of this country. The earliest titles assumed by parties after the adoption of the Constitution were Federal and Republican. The more conspicuous leaders of the former were John Adams, Alexander Hamilton, and John Marshall; of the latter, Jefferson, Madison, and George Clinton. Among the prominent younger members of the Republican party were Henry Clay, De Witt Clinton, and, near the close of Jefferson's administration, John Quincy Adams, all of whom subsequently became distinguished opponents of the same party. The Republicans favored a restriction of the powers of the National Government, and advocated State Rights, while the Federalists held antagonistic opinions on both these subjects.

The two parties continued to bear these names until the era of good feeling under the second term of Monroe's administration, when the Federal party expired. During the administration of John Quincy Adams, his opponents, under the lead of Van Buren and Jackson, assumed the name of Democrats or Democratic Republicans, the latter being the favorite designation in New York; while their antagonists called themselves National Republicans, their conspicuous chiefs being Clay, Adams, and Webster. During this period, a third party arose, called Anti-Masons, whose founders and leaders were Thurlow Weed, Thaddeus Stevens, and William H. Seward. This party exerted a good deal of influence in moulding the politics of New York and Pennsylvania, but on national issues it was in close accord with the party of Clay and Webster.

Under the administration of Jackson the materials of which parties were composed changed very essentially. Large numbers of old Federalists went over to Jackson, while a respectable body of Democrats rallied around Clay. Near the close of Jackson's administration the party of Clay and Webster was made up of the mass of the old Federalists, now called National Republicans, and the rank and file of the Anti-Masons. Scarcely had Van Buren pronounced his inaugural address when the opposition to the Democracy assumed the name of Whigs. General James Watson Webb, of the *Courier and Enquirer*, claimed the honor of bestowing upon that great and powerful organization the popular cognomen which it bore through eighteen eventful years.

Soon after the formation of the Whig party the slavery question began to assume prominence in national affairs, and resulted in 1840 in organizing the Liberty party, which, though small in numbers, inculcated doctrines that ultimately controlled the country, and, as the fruits of a long controversy and a successful war, incorporated into the Constitution those amendments respecting slavery, the rights of citizens, and the universality of suffrage, which have so radically changed that instrument. Among the founders and leaders of this party were James G. Birney, Gerrit Smith, Joshua Leavitt, John G. Whittier, and Henry B. Stanton. From the same root sprang first the Free Soil party of 1844, in which Salmon P. Chase and John P. Hale were distinguished, and then the Free Democracy of 1848, with its famous Buffalo platform, whereof those eminent Barnburners, John Van Buren, Samuel J. Tilden, Sanford E. Church, and Dean Richmond were the main architects—Martin Van Buren, better known as the Sage of Lindenwald, being the chief cornerstone. This celebrated organization swept into its ranks all the Liberty party, all the Free Soil party, a majority of the Democratic party of the State of New York, and a large number of prominent Democrats and a respectable sprinkling of Whigs throughout the free States.

This remarkable party, though it did not dwell among men for a great while, lived long enough to prepare the way for the advent of the Republican party. Under the inspiring lead of John Van Buren, it was the precursor of the new political dispensation of 1854-5, when the free-soil principles of the Buffalo platform furnished the materials for the erection of the great political organization which for the past ten years has ruled the country.

These historical reminiscences show that the Democracy have been more tenacious of their name than their opponents. But Mr. Lincoln used to insist that though the Democratic party had saved its name, the Republicans had stolen away its cardinal principles, and that the latter were now the only orthodox disciples of Jefferson. However, Mr. Lincoln is no more, and it will be well for the party that gave him power and prestige to take heed lest it also soon pass into history, and be known among living men no more.

OUR NEW SPANISH EXPEDITION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Our telegraphic report from Europe on Wednesday brought consoling advices to Mr. Secretary Fish in the shape of an encouraging pat on the back from John Bright's Quaker organ, the London *Star*, "for taking measures to prevent the departure of filibustering parties for Cuba." The only drawback to the pleasure of our worthy Secretary of State if it is a drawback, is the fact that his measures do not seem to have prevented the departure of a single filibuster. We admit the doubt because private assurances from persons very near to Mr. Secretary Fish insist that he sympathizes with the Republican cause in Cuba, that he desires to see it triumph at an early day, and that he is only coquetting with Spain for the purpose of keeping a dreadful European complication off the backs of the belligerent Cubans. The said private assurances furthermore intimate, with a tone of intense wisdom, that something particularly private in relation to Cuba is going on between our Government and that at Madrid—that General Prim has been seen, Serrano looked after, and that the best results may be hoped for if we will not commit the Government.

Our experience in both public and private affairs is that straightforward truth and manliness is the best, and, as Sir Boyle Roach said, that the only way to get round a difficulty is to meet it plump. Now, as the administration is about to send a filibustering expedition into the very heart of the Iberian peninsula, under the command of one of our most keen and audacious generals, and as the Cabinet is preparing his instructions, both public and private, we desire to say a few words on the state of affairs in these Spanish-American questions. The first point of interest is that we mean to keep faith—not such faith as Spain kept with us in our late war, but loyal, good faith—with the friendly powers of Europe and America, and we wish it to be distinctly understood that this determination does not commit us to the policy of assisting Spain to break faith with her own people, or to the waging of a style of warfare in defense of her resisted claims, which shall be an outrage to humanity and Christian civilization. The second point of interest in these great question is this:—In common with the whole world we hold that a prisoner is not to be punished for availing himself of an opportunity to escape, nor an oppressed people for improving an occasion to throw off the hateful chains of a colonial despotism; and we desire that this feeling on our part shall not be hidden from Spain, but rather do we desire that it shall be clearly made known to her.

The third point with which the commander of this new Spanish expedition should be impressed is this:—Should any of our enthusiastic and liberty-loving citizens, believing that the cause of republican Cuba is the cause of freedom, which all true men love, choose to emulate the example of Lafayette, and, running the risks of hostile cruisers at sea and well-armed (seeing that we sold them their breech-loaders) foes on shore, proceed to take part in honorable warfare in Cuba, we will not under any circumstances hold that they are pirates, enemies of the human race, or in any way entitled to harsher treatment than what is imposed by the laws and chances of war. The fourth and last point which we desire to be made known to Spain in the outset of any little private discussion is this:—It is the admitted belief of every public man and private citizen in this country that "Cuba gravitates towards the American Union," and we are by no means ignorant of the weakening which recent events have brought to the ties that bind her to Spain. We therefore cannot admit that the latter power, because she finds it impossible to retain Cuba herself, has the right to do anything which shall have merely the effect to reduce the value of Cuba *per se*, and make it less useful to us when the ripeness of time shall have brought it into the fold of free and independent States.

With these injunctions and a reminder to the commander that he had a finger, if not an entire hand, in the Ostend convention, we think Mr. Fish may venture to send his new expedition into the heart of Spain. We advise both the Secretary and the commander not to expect too much from their enterprise, nor to let the grass grow beneath their feet in the pursuit of it. Events on the American shore of the ocean are hastening to new and greater complications, and if they delay too long their hoped-for adjustment of present questions others of more urgent import will push them from the field of diplomatic consideration.

BRITISH AMERICA.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There are unreckoned possibilities in the immense territory north of us. Viewing this fact, the Governor of Canada made a remarkable speech the other day on the union of British America. Lord Bury, in Parliament, not long ago, said that the navigation of British America needed improvement but in three places in order that a ship might be taken from England to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. Other Englishmen have been speculative enough to agree with the noble lord that the future communication between England and India, China, and Japan would be by the way of Canada, the Rocky Mountains, and the Frazer river. It is in accord with this prediction that a scheme, provoked by the completion of our inter-oceanic highway, has been revived in England. As far back as 1850 this scheme proposed "to extend the broad belt of England in the temperate zone round the world," by a railroad through Canada, the Red River settlement, and the Hudson Bay hunting-grounds, to the Pacific, a route calculated to be 1500 miles shorter than our own, and, in the judgment of its advocates, more practicable and less costly. This British-American highway to the sea would open up a new intermediate country, which, it is said, comprises some of the most fertile tracts in the world, and have its Pacific terminus in the natural and admirable harbor near Fort Langley, at Vancouver's Island. Projects of emigration, and of the utilization of convicts, have been associated with this prospectus; and by those who see most in it, it is held that British America, what with its broad water-courses, its fertile acres, and its great railroad, has in itself the elements of vast enterprise.

Therefore many Englishmen object to the guarantee by England of the $1,500,000 with which Canada is to purchase the territories of the Hudson Bay Company. They believe that Canada can well trust to her exhaustless future, rather than borrow from the mother country, anything but its population. The purchase money secures all but a comparatively small reserve of the great hunting grounds, and yields up to immigration and labor what before was jealously kept up as a preserve for wild beasts. The ambition of the Canadians is to extend their dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the possession of the new territories encourages them. Though to the further north of the hunting grounds nothing invites the settler, yet the southern and fertile belt just above Minnesota has the capacity of receiving a population equal to that of England, and is upon the proposed highway between Canada and British Columbia. What change might be wrought in this quarter by a continental enterprise such as we have described may be best conceived by the fact that when the Duke of Newcastle first brought the project of purchase before the English Commons, Minnesota had but 2000 inhabitants, whereas twenty years after, and about present writing, it has 400,000 inhabitants or more, 562 manufactories, and 500 miles of railway.

The connection of British Columbia with Canada is logically considered as of the highest importance to the British dominion in America. It was announced in Parliament that the former province contained vast mineral wealth, and that the Coal Company of Vancouver had raised its dividends eighteen or nineteen per cent.

Nevertheless, we hear occasionally from Victoria that the province is a chronic sufferer financially and industrially, and, to some extent, loyally, if we are to value such pleas for annexation as come to us through its journals. True it is that a great many settlers in Columbia are Americans, and a great many of its Britons are loyal; but so long as the colonies there have but a half-life the proximity of the laws, institutions, and prosperity of the United States will be tempting. British America has but one remedy for the desire of annexation, and that is to rely upon herself, to awake at once to the enterprise of opening up a great part of this continent, and to grow as we have grown. She can thereby centre the attention of her millions on her own empire and destiny. But we fear that under the slow-going methods of Great Britain, her growth will not be fast enough.

THE CUBAN PROBLEM.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Government has not yet found cause or occasion to concede to the Cubans belligerent rights. Such is the substance of an important declaration made on Thursday from Washington. The authorities there, it is said, have no proof positive that the Cubans have been able to hold a single town, or any official advice that the opposing forces in Cuba have ever met in the open field. There is a further avowal that while the Spanish Minister has been frankly told that the United States sympathize with Cuba, he has also been assured that they hold themselves bound to enforce the legal neutrality. Our authorities have been selling surplus arms to all buyers without asking questions, and we suppose that Cubans and Spaniards have alike had chances to buy.

The course of the Government has been evidently inspired by caution and fairness. But we have to take serious exception to one of the statements which have been made apparently with semi-official assumption. Surely our Government knows better than to have said or to have quite believed that neither of the parties in the island have fought in the open field. Cuban, Spanish, and American testimony has been given of the fact that they have fought battles, severe enough, considering the nature of the country and the forces on both sides. The opinion is general, grounded on the best evidence that can be extracted from Cuba, that the encounters in the Sierra Cubitas, at Las Tunas, and lately at Puerto Padre, rose to the rank of battles. We grant that the Government may have no official advice of this fact—but has it any to the contrary?—has it, in fact, any specifically official advice whatever that we may take as authoritative? We have no agent with the Cubans, and it appears to be not safe to believe the Spaniards. In short, it is a very fair question whether the Government has any agent in Havana capable of giving it certain or trustworthy information of the Cuban revolution. What is so far hinted to us only seems to show that the informants of the Government are either not sufficiently self-possessed, or are not enabled by circumstances to find out what to believe.

TEARS FOR TEXAS.

From the N. Y. Times.

The *World* weeps for Texas. "The Lone Star has been drawn back," it sighs, "by the powerful attraction of United States bayonets." The trouble with Texas is not, according to the *World*, in "native Texans of conservative extraction"—oh, no! They are never among the desperadoes and ruffians who plunder and murder innocent people there. The villains are all "radicals," so that, "if you are not a devout radical, the chances are nine to one against you that you will get murdered by a delegate or a delegation of outlaws, who have neither military commission nor civil process to fear." Is not this a dreadful state of affairs? And is not the *World's* a fair and candid review of the condition of Texas, where it tells us, every man who is not a devout radical is "murdered"—or, at least, stands but one chance in ten of escaping?

The *World* should take comfort from Semmes. That worthy reads its articles, likes them, borrows its phraseology, calls the Government troops "military satraps and tyrants," and spells loyal "loil." Yet he hopefully addresses Texas thus:—

"Glorious Texas! what if thou art a little too much given to the bowie-knife and revolver, and what if grass widows are somewhat frequent in some of thy localities, thou art all right at heart! In an evil hour you were beguiled into accepting the fatal embrace of the Yankees. Bide thy time! Thou art rapidly filling up with population. Thou wilt soon become an empire in thyself, and the day is not far distant when thou mayest again strike for freedom!"

Cheery language like this from a man who is not "loil," ought to stir up the *World* from its despondency. Semmes does not grieve, as without hope, over the fact that "the Lone Star has been drawn back to the present galaxy by the powerful attraction of United States bayonets." No more should the *World* play the part of Dismal Jemmy because the Attorney-General has given an opinion in favor of the legality of the conviction by military commission of Weaver, who wantonly murdered the negro. "The one reflection," says the *World*, "which at present can gild the dismal horizon which encompasses Texas round about is, for the inhabitants thereof, 'We once were Texans.'" Not at all. Such reflections may do very well for the Weavers and the Yergers of the Southwest to gild their horizons with, but the Weavers and Yergers are, fortunately, a very small part of the peaceable, order-loving, and murder-hating communities who are to control the destinies of those regions.

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WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Ainé & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,

Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

5 28 2p Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 2 11 tf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,

in 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.

Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.

Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 24] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

A RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

For sale, THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOODWILL of a FIRST-CLASS BOOK, STATIONERY, AND NEWS DEPOT, having the AGENCY OF ALL THE PHILADELPHIA and New York Daily Papers, Weeklies, etc., and selling about ONE THOUSAND PAPERS DAILY, also doing an EXTENSIVE STATIONERY, BLANK BOOK, LITHOGRAPHING, PRINTING, WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADE TRADE. SO SURE A BUSINESS would not have been relinquished but that the proprietor has engagements abroad. The most unexceptionable references can be given to some of the best houses in Philadelphia. A handsome three-story brick dwelling house is attached to the store, the furniture of which can be purchased very reasonable, or the building will be disposed of, if desired. HAVING BEEN ESTABLISHED THIRTEEN YEARS, AND THE CLOSEST ATTENTION PAID TO IT, THE ORDER PORTION ALONE OF THE TRADE IS A GOOD BUSINESS IN ITSELF.

Apply to JOHN GREIG,
6 17 Chester, Pa.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,

Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.

NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

3 15 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

JOHN SMITH,

LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER,
BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER,
And Wholesale Dealer in
AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.
Trade supplied at a liberal discount.
4 15 2m No. 916 ARCH STREET.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINO PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 45

C. F. RUMPP,

Manufacturer and Importer of

FANCY LEATHER GOODS,

NOS. 116 AND 118 NORTH FOURTH ST

Pocket Books, Satchels, Traveling Bags, Porte-monnaies, Portfolios, Cigar Cases, Writing Cases, Writing Desks, Bankers' Cases, Dressing Cases, Money Belts, Match Cases.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

NOS. 116 AND 118 NORTH FOURTH ST.,

6 5 1m PHILADELPHIA.

COAL OIL, ETC., ETC.

WILLIAM BALDWIN & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Coal Oil, Vinegar, Benzine,

ALCOHOL, TURPENTINE,

LUBRICATING, WHALE, LARD, and OTHER OILS

No. 129 ARCH Street and

Nos. 1440 and 1442 WARNOCK Street

PHILADELPHIA. 5 1m

WINDOW GLASS

The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of

AMERICAN WINDOW GLAS

They are also constantly receiving importations of

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at reduced market rates.

EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT.

5 29 3m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

PIANOS, ETC.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.
3 25

CHICKERING
Grand Square and Upright
PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, July 1, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

PEREIRE	Ducheme	Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE	Rousseau	Saturday, May 15
ST. LAURENT	Lemarie	Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	Saturday, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 5 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 5 Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, June 26, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 29, at 10 A. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, July 3, at 12 noon.
City of Paris, Saturday, July 10, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
To London	$100	To London	$35
To Paris	105	To Paris	40
	115		47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	30	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents.
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 3 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
2 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17 6 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates, and No. 818 WALNUT Street.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 533 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof. Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT
in quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.
MERCHANT & CO.,
4 29 3m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & COOPERER,
2 15 6m No. 43 S. TENTH Street.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,

Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public.

No. 405 LIBRARY STREET.

ALL CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

PASSPORTS PROCURED. 1 11 tf

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.

WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER

Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
2 2 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at his Infirmary, No. 800 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 4 16

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A meeting of Irish Republicans was held last evening in the Assembly Building. A preamble and resolutions were adopted denouncing the Democratic party as being in collusion with Great Britain to establish free trade, and thus were assisting to destroy freedom and establish monarchy, and pledging the support of those present to the Republican candidates.

—A large meeting of Carpet Weavers was held yesterday afternoon at the hall, Front and Master streets, to take action on the circular published by the manufacturers respecting an advance of wages. After considerable discussion the circular was referred to a committee of three.

—The First Regiment of Grey Reserves, P. M., under the command of Colonel Latta, have determined on going into camp during the summer at Cape May, and, orders having been issued to company commanders, preparations for the trip are already being made with activity and energy.

—Last evening the first annual commencement of La Salle College was held at the Academy of Music. The scholars occupied seats on the stage. There was a large audience, and the exercises consisted of recitations, music, declamation in Latin, French, English and German. Bishop Wood presided. Degrees were conferred upon seven graduates. The college now contains 250 pupils, and is in a prosperous condition. The music on the occasion was furnished by the band and orchestra of the college.

—The following persons were admitted to the hospital yesterday:—Joseph Miller, aged 24 years, residing at No. 213 Elder street, back and shoulders injured by a fall. John Smith, aged 8 years, head and face injured by the explosion of a gun. Barney Burns, aged 33 years, rigat arm broken by a fall.

—A meeting of carpet manufacturers was held yesterday afternoon, at No. 126 N. Third street. A large number of firms were represented. The committee appointed to wait upon the Mayor to secure the assistance of the police in protecting weavers in the prosecution of their labors, reported that the Mayor had signified his willingness to suppress disorderly gatherings, and the arrest of any who may interfere with the weavers while prosecuting their labors. It was stated that unless some remedy was found for the existing state of affairs, New England carpet manufacturers would draw the trade from this city. While the manufacturers were paying 22 cents per yard for weaving, the New England manufacturers were only paying 13 cents. A resolution was then offered by Mr. John Boggs, that when the meeting adjourn, it be to meet July 6, and that the resolution of June 14 be still continued in force. Adjourned.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 136¾.

—The Baltimore *Daily Evening Commercial* was sold yesterday for $4200

—The Republican State Convention of Maine met at Bangor yesterday.

—The Massachusetts Legislature, after one hundred and seventy days' session, adjourned yesterday.

—An expedition for Cuba, it is reported, sailed from Charleston, S. C., on Sunday last.

—General J. R. Chaloner has been elected President of the Memphis Turf Association.

—The distillery of Peck, Van Hook & Co., was burned at Cincinnati yesterday. Loss, $100,000.

—The *National Intelligencer*, of Washington, has been merged with the *Express* of the same city.

—President Grant has decided that army officers on the retired list may accept and hold civil appointments.

—The United States steamer Talapoosa and the monitor Saugus sailed from Fortress Monroe yesterday for Cuba.

—A detachment of cavalry is scouring Lincoln county, Ky., to rid the people of a band of white marauders and murderers.

—William Gardner, aged seventy-four, died yesterday, near Hudson, of apoplexy. He resided in Michigan, and came to Hudson to visit his children.

—On lay delegation the congregations of 576 churches in the country have voted, polling 32,233 votes. For lay delegation, 23,615; against, 8518.

—In the vicinity of Camp Verde, Arizona, the Indians have lately attacked several wagon trains and killed and wounded a number of emigrants.

—Despatches have been received from Minister McMahon. He is still with Lopez, and attributes the failure in transmission of his despatches to the allies.

—A fatal affray occurred in Richmond, Va., yesterday, at the Registration office, when Captain Callahan, of the police, shot and killed Joseph Kelley, a politician.

—Elections for the adoption or repeal of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution are to be held in Mississippi on September 15, prox., and in Texas on October 1, prox.

—The Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, yesterday defeated the Maryland Club at Baltimore, by a score of 49 to 7. Allison, the Cincinnati catcher was seriously injured, being struck in the eye by a foul ball.

—Dyonisius E. Cramer, of Baltimore, has been tried at Binghampton, N. Y., and found guilty of receiving bonds stolen from the Royal Insurance Company, in 1866, and sentenced to five years imprisonment.

—Colonel Whitby, Chief of the Treasury Department Detectives, has arrested large numbers of forgers lately, and, in one case, captured $400,000 in counterfeit twenty-five cent notes. Strange disclosures are promised.

—A vessel with yellow fever—the schooner Mary E. Fenwick, from Matanzas for Baltimore—put into Fortress Monroe, on Wednesday night, with the cook dead, and the captain dying. Captain Dorman died yesterday and the schooner put to sea again.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, June 24.—It is reported that France is endeavoring to renew the September Convention with Italy, for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, and only requires sufficient guarantees from Italy for the security of the Papal territory, before concluding a treaty.

LONDON, June 24.—In the House of Lords Viscount Lefford gave notice of an amendment to the Irish Church bill, relieving glebe houses of debt, and increasing and extending glebe lands, and granting twenty-five acres of land to Catholic and Presbyterian churches.

A public banquet was given here to-day to fourteen English artisans about to sail for the United States to enter Cornell University. Lord Houghton occupied the chair and made a speech full of encouragement and good advice.

PARIS, June 24.—The Emperor to-day visited the camp at Chalons, and made a speech. He reminded the army that this was the anniversary of Solferino, and said he was pleased to see that they had not forgotten the great cause for which they fought ten years ago. He continued: —"Preserve the remembrance of battles fought by your fathers and yourselves, for our victories are the history of progress and civilization. You will thus maintain that military spirit which is the triumph of the noble over vulgar passions. It is fidelity to the flag, and devotion to the country. Continue in the same course, and you will always be worthy of so great a nation."

It is rumored that the negotiations recently renewed, for a commercial conference between France and Belgium, are likely to fail through again.

Generals Fremont and A. L. Lee have arrived.

FLORENCE, June 24.—The official journal states that large crowds assembled in the streets of Genoa last night, but committed no violence, confining themselves to seditious cries, and were finally dispersed, without making any resistance, by the police. Slight demonstrations are also reported in Naples and Bergamo.

BERLIN, June 24.—The Prussian Government has laid before the Federal Counsel of the Zollverein, a proposition for a treaty of commerce and navigation with Mexico, on the basis of the treaty of 1855, between Mexico and the Hanse Towns.

MADRID, June 24.—In the Cortes to-day a tax of 15 per cent. on coupons of rentes was rejected.

CITY COUNCILS.

Both branches of City Councils met yesterday afternoon at the usual hour.

SELECT BRANCH.—President Stokley in the chair.

From the Board of Health a communication was received stating that the appropriations for street cleaning will be exhausted by September 1. Referred.

From the West Philadelphia Hose Company a petition was presented asking for an appropriation to repair injuries to their apparatus. Referred.

A communication was received asking permission to use some one of our streets for the purpose of laying a concrete flag pavement as an experiment. Referred.

A remonstrance against the erection of the morgue on Brown street was received and referred.

A resolution providing for the opening of Kingsessing avenue was adopted.

Also, one providing for the grading of Tucker street, from Frankford road to Taconey creek.

A communication was received from his Honor Mayor Fox announcing the issue by him of the late order placing the detective force under the control of the Chief of Police, and suggesting that more ample provisions be made for the accommodation of the Chief of Police.

Mr. Smith presented a resolution authorizing the Chief of Police to take possession of the rear portion of the premises now used for office purposes by the Chief of the Fire Department, and to make certain improvements in the Mayor's office, the expense thus incurred not to exceed $800.

Considerable discussion here ensued as to the propriety of the proposed repairs, appropriations therefor, &c. A vote being taken, the resolution was referred to the Committee on City Property.

An invitation was received asking Councils to take part in the dedication ceremonies at Gettysburg, which was accepted, and a committee of five appointed from each Chamber to make the necessary arrangements therefor.

An ordinance appropriating $300 for repairs to the Columbia Grammar School, in the Twenty-third Section, was adopted.

From the Washington Monument Association a communication was received, announcing that the proposed statue will be ready to be unveiled and presented to the city on the 5th proximo, and requesting Councils to act in conjunction with the members of the Association.

An ordinance providing for the erection of a public fountain in Norris Square was agreed to.

Mr. Hookey moved that the vote by which the ordinance providing for the sale of the Almshouse property to the Pennsylvania University was postponed be reconsidered.

Mr. Barlow moved that the motion be laid upon the table. Not agreed to—yeas 12, nays 14.

A motion was then made by Mr. Barlow to indefinitely postpone the motion of Mr. Hookey. Not agreed to—yeas 11, nays 15.

Mr. McCall moved that as the summer holidays were near at hand, the consideration of the whole matter be postponed until next November. Agreed to—yeas 14, nays 12. The following is the vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Barlow, Bumm, Cochran, Duffy, Fox, Hodgdon, Hopkins, King, McCall, McCutcheon, McIlvain, Ritchie, Shallcross and Shermer.

Nays—Messrs. Cattell, Cramer, Franciscus, Harkness, Hookey, Jones, Kersey, Marcus, Morison, Plumly, Smith and Stokley.

The Committee on Law reported a resolution authorizing the Park Commissioners to employ additional counsel to represent the city before juries assessing damages for land taken for park purposes. An amendment was proposed and adopted limiting the number of counsel to two, and fixing their salary at $1200 each per annum. The resolution as amended was agreed to.

The resolution from Common Council authorizing the paving of Arch street from Thirteenth to Broad, was concurred in. Also, the ordinance making an appropriation to Messrs. Newlin and Messick, for professional services rendered the city.

Mr. Jones presented a resolution prohibiting the Chief Commissioner of Highways drawing warrants to pay the contractors for the culvert on Main street, Manayunk, until the work is properly completed.

An ordinance making an appropriation for the placing of a fire-alarm box in the depot of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railroad Company, and was adopted.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation to certain fire companies.

Also, a resolution providing that the next meeting of Councils take place on Thursday, July 8.

Also, an ordinance prohibiting the throwing of garbage into lanes and alleys of the city, or upon open lots, and prohibiting the running of velocipedes upon the pavements.

Also, an ordinance granting J. S. Gaskin permission to erect a wooden building on Allegheny avenue, west of Fifteenth street.

Also, a resolution changing the name of Bedford street, west from Twelfth, to Decatur and the eastern portion of the street Alaska.

Also, an ordinance prohibiting fire companies from running their apparatus upon footways or sidewalks, and making it the duty of the Chief Engineer to suspend any company violating the ordinance, and report it to Councils.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $1,250,000 to pay the interest on the funded debt of the city falling due July 1, 1869. Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.—Joseph F. Marcer called the Chamber to order at a quarter past three o'clock.

From Thomas J. Barger, City Solicitor, was received a communication enclosing the opinion of Judge Brewster, refusing the application, by the city, for a jury to assess damages by the opening of certain streets. Referred to Committee on Highways.

Mr. Martin presented a resolution to tramway Albion street, from Walnut to Sansom, in the Eighth Ward. Agreed to.

Mr. Fareira offered a resolution granting to the property owners on Arch street, from Thirteenth to Broad, the privilege of paving said street with cubical blocks. Passed.

Mr. H. Huhn submitted, from property owners in the Fifteenth Ward, a remonstrance against the location of a morgue at Corinthian avenue and Brown street. Referred.

An invitation from the Washington Monument Association to attend the presentation of the monument to the city was accepted.

Mr. Hanna moved that a committee be appointed to act with the Association in making arrangements for the presentation and dedication of the monument. Agreed to.

The Finance Committee, through Mr. Shoemaker, reported the following bills:

Ordinance appropriating $1 250,000 to pay the interest on the funded debt of the city falling due July 1, 1869.

Resolution asking for the discharge of the committee from the consideration of the communication from the South-street Bridge Commission.

Ordinance appropriating $1368 to pay counsel fees in a certain suit.

Resolution to discharge the committee from the consideration of the resolution requesting the Mayor to authorize the payment of certain street contractors.

Resolution to discharge the committee from the consideration of the subject of building two sections of market houses on South Second street.

Resolution to publish a loan for $700,000 for the payment of certain ground rents and mortgages, and an ordinance instructing the Commissioner of Markets to collect all ground rents and mortgages due the city.

The above bills were all passed.

An invitation was received, through the Mayor, to attend the dedication of the Gettysburg Monument in July next. Accepted.

From his Honor Mayor Fox was received the following:

To the President and Members of Common Council of the City of Philadelphia:

Gentlemen—I communicate herewith a copy of the order issued by the Chief of Police, under my direction, reorganizing the detective force and placing it entirely under the superintendence of that officer. Experience has demanded the necessity of a change, and it has seemed to me that the incorporation of the detective with the other police force and its subjection to one authority, together with specific regulations for the performance of duties, will promote the efficiency of all branches, while public opinion will be better satisfied than by a continuance of the present system, which has unquestionably fallen into some disrepute. As well for the purpose of carrying out advantageously the reform, as for other necessary purposes of the police system, there will be required more room and greater accommodations for that department. Entrusted with important duties for the discharge of which he will be held responsible, the Chief of Police ought to have an office for himself, together with such rooms adjacent or adjoining as may be required for his immediate assistants. Allow me to suggest that the rooms necessary for the purpose should be in close proximity to the Mayor's office, and, indeed, in the same building. I therefore respectfully commend the subject to your prompt consideration. Very respectfully,

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

June 24. 1869.

Mr. Wagner moved to refer to the Committee on Law.

Mr. Hetzell moved to refer to the Committee on Police, with instructions to report as to the advisability of abolishing the Detective Department.

On this the yeas and nays were called, resulting yeas 31, nays 13. Agreed to.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Highways, reported the following:

Resolution authorizing the grading of Jackson and other streets.

Resolution to tramway Eutaw, Berry, Washington, and other streets.

Resolution to open Parrish street, from Corinthian avenue westward.

These were passed.

The Committe on Fire and Trusts, through Mr. Shane, reported an ordinance making the usual semi-annual appropriations to the various fire companies. Passed.

Also, an ordinance appropriating a sum of money for the location of an alarm-box in the depot of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company. Passed.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $333 34 to the Superintendent of Trusts for the use of Wills Hospital. Passed.

The Committee on Election Divisions, through Mr. Evans, chairman, reported the following: Resolution to change the place of voting in the Third Division of the Fifteenth Ward; ordinance rearranging and fixing the boundary lines of the Ninth, Tenth and Seventeenth Divisions of the Twentieth Ward, and create new divisions therein; ordinance to divide the Fifth Division of the Twenty-second Ward, and create a new division; resolution to change the places of voting in the First, Sixth, Ninth and Eleventh Divisions of the Tenth Ward; ordinance to divide the Second Division of the Nineteenth Ward. The bills were all agreed to.

From a special committee, Mr. Stewart reported a resolution to change the name of Bedford street, west of Twelfth, to Decatur street. Passed.

The bill, as amended in Select Committee, to tramway Crosby and other streets, was called up and passed.

The special committee on House of Correction, through Mr. Oram, reported in favor of buying 446 acres of ground on Tinicum Island, Delaware county, belonging to Jacob Altburger, at a price of $78,000. An ordinance to that effect was offered.

Mr. Hetzell moved an amendment that the Chief Engineer and Surveyor of the city shall certify to the adaptability of the ground for a House of Correction and other purposes. Agreed to.

Mr. Wagner moved a further amendment that the Legislature shall first annex the grounds specified to the county of Philadelphia.

After considerable debate, Mr. Wagner's motion was agreed to, and the bill as amended passed.

The Select Council bill to dispense with the meeting of Councils on Thursday next, that the members might attend the dedication of the monument at Gettysburg, was called up and concurred in.

Mr. Shoemaker submitted an ordinance preventing fire companies from running their apparatus along the footways and sidewalks of the city, under penalty of suspension. Passed.

Mr. Ray offered a resolution providing for the closing of the city departments at one o'clock P. M. during the adjournment of Councils. Agreed to.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution directing the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department to report to Councils at their next meeting, the number of Steam Fire Engine Companies without horses, and the length of time said companies have been without horses. Agreed to.

A resolution offered by Mr. Vanhouten to curb and pave Forty-first street, from Girard avenue to Poplar street, was referred to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. Shoemaker submitted a resolution instructing the Building Inspectors to report to Councils the number and amounts of settlements filed in the Common Pleas office. Passed.

The following bills from Select Council were taken up:

One appropriating $3000 out of the Girard estate for the use of Girard College. Agreed to.

One appointing a committee of five to attend the ceremonies of the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument at Gettysburg. This was amended to read that it be at no expense of the city. Agreed to.

One to erect a fountain in Norris Square. An amendment that it shall not cost over $6000. Agreed to, and the bill passed.

One asking for the discharge of the Committee on Railroads from the consideration of a petition asking the right to lay a track on Callowhill street. Agreed to.

One discharging the committee from the consideration of the subject of taxing dogs. Agreed to.

One making an appropriation for repairs to the Columbia Grammar School. Agreed to.

One authorizing the opening of Kingsessing avenue. Referred.

One to have Tucker street graded. Referred.

One to open Woodland street. Referred.

One relative to nuisances. Postponed.

The bill dispensing with a meeting on Thursday next was withdrawn, and the Chamber adjourned.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 30	MOON RISES	8 51
SUN SETS	7 35	HIGH WATER	3 16

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DUEBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 16
Cambria	Glasgow	New York	June 12
Bavaria	Hamburg	New York	June 12
Union	Southampton	New York	June 15
Samaria	Liverpool	New York via Bos	June 15
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	June 16
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	June 16
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	June 17

FOR EUROPE.

Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	June 26
Europa	New York	Glasgow	June 26
Lafayette	New York	Havre	June 26
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	June 26
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	June 29
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	June 29
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	July 3
India	New York	Glasgow	July 3

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Cortes	New York	New Orleans	June 26
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	June 28
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	July 1
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	July 3

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. brig Helen, Deane, Ivigtut, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Frontier, Morgan Portland, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Brig Aquidneck, Begley, Boston, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Anna M. Edwards, Hinson, Richmond, Malin & Dundore.
Schr Cordelia Newkirk, Huntley, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Rebecca Knight, Bartlett, Danversport, do.
Schr S. A. Parsons, Clark, Boston, do.
Schr J. B. Johnson, Smith, Raynsburg, do.
Schr Zeyla, Crowell, Bangor, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr Ann S. Cannon, Cobb, Boston, do.
Schr S. S. Godirey, Godfrey, E. Cambridge, do.
Schr Flight, Crowell, Bangor, do.
Barge Colonel M. Corcoran, Smith, N. Y., do.
Barge G. B. Pierce, Stout, New York, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig George Harris, French, 41 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Dallett & Son—vessel to E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Guiding Star, Freethey, 17 days from Pensacola, with lumber to Pensacola Lumber Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Brig Rush, Petty, 10 days from St. Mary's, Ga., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Dauntless, Dodge, 20 days from Lisbon, with salt and corkwood to Jose Ide Bessa Guimaries—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Queen of the West, Beatty, 7 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Jarden & Co. Sailed in company with the schr Conservative, from Boston.
Schr Pearl, Brown, from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Zeyla, Crowell, from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Marion, Hilliard, 1 day from Newport, with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Kate, Cohee, 2 days from Sassafrass River, Md., with grain to Christian & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 25.—The following boats left here for Philadelphia this morning:—
Niagara, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
Keystone State, with lumber for Delaware City.
Mary, with anthracite coal for Wilmington.
Parry & Showers, with lumber for Wilmington.
Hopewell, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Manhattan, with lumber to H. Croskey.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 24.—Three barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
E. B. Timmons, with salt for Philadelphia.
Joseph Lord, with guano for Philadelphia.
C. H. Rowe, with iron for New Castle, Del.
Kate Turmain, with ice for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 24.—The following boats leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
Sarah Ann, Mary Healy, A. G. Myrick, Mary Kear, P. W. Slatterly, G. W. Pew, Major O'Reilly, Arabian, James Hand, and American Boy, all with coal for New York.
Shawnee, with coal for Philadelphia.
[The last four mentioned above were reported yesterday, but did not get away in tow.]

MEMORANDA.

Ship Kosmos, Ellefsen, hence, at Brouwershaven 11th instant.
Steamer James S. Green, Vance, hence, at Richmond 22d inst.
Steamers Millville, Renear, and S. F. Phelps, Brown, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 23d inst.
Steamer J. W. Everman, Snyder, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.
Steamer Aries, Wiley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 23d inst.
Barque Elgin, Healey, hence for London, was spoken 13th inst. lat. 42 long. 62.
Barque Zulma, Hewitt, for Philadelphia, cleared at Havana 18th inst.
Barque Augustina, from Ivigtut for Philadelphia, was spoken 20th inst. lat. 40 50, long. 69 51.
Barque Sarah B. Hale, White, hence, at Matanzas 14th instant.
Barque Eldorado, Thomason, hence, at Stockholm 7th instant.
Brig Clara Brown, Osgood, hence, at Matanzas 14th inst.
Brig J. D. Lincoln, Merryman, hence, at Cardenas 13th instant.
Brig Anna, Westerdyke, sailed from St. Jago 6th inst. for Philadelphia, via Guantanamo.
Brig Ortolan, Lehman, hence, at Cardenas 12th inst.
Brig Benjamin Carver, Ingersoll, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 17th inst
Schr J. Paine, Priest, hence, for Hallowell, Me., passed Hell Gate 23d inst.
Schr Sophia Wilson, Nowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 22d inst., with lumber and shingles.
Schr Admiral, hence, at Alexandria 23d inst., and sailed for Boston
Schr Thomas G. Smith, Lake, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 22d inst.
Schr Annie E. Valentine, Bayles, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Schr Margie McFadden, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 22d inst.
Schr E. F. Crowell, Hawes, hence, at Boston 23d inst.
Schr A. Trudell, Barrett, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 23d inst.
Schrs Henry, Merritt, hence for Boston, and Walton, Osborne, from Richmond, Me., for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 23d inst. The Walton sailed again.
Schr Lucia B. Ives, Sowditch, sailed from Fall River 23d inst. for Philadelphia, and went into Newport.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the 2d class Iron Nun Buoy, temporarily placed on Bulwark Ledge, entrance to Portland Harbor, Me., has broken from its moorings and gone adrift. Its place will be supplied by a 1st class Iron Nun Buoy as soon as possible.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.—
PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1869.
NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST on the Funded Debt of the City of Philadelphia, due July 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
6 10 3w City Treasurer.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.—
PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1869.
MATURED CITY LOANS.—The City Loans maturing July 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, at this Office, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
6 10 3w City Treasurer.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 60t] Treasurer.
NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK CANAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed by the LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, is offered at NINETY PER CENT.

The Canal of the Company is 105 miles long. Their Railroad, of the same length, is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade Northward from the Coal Regions to Western and Southern New York and the great Lakes.

Apply at LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
6 9 19t Treasurer L. V. R. R. Co.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alcovated Glycerine Tablet. It is delicously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4 f

☞ U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 83 GREEN Street, Boston.
12f Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

☞ "A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.
GYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 18 Treasurer.

☞ OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.
This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.
We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.
To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR PRICES FOR DRY GOODS

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS.

Poplinettes.
Japanese Silks.
Grey Goods for Suits.
Embroidered Grenadines.
Lawns.
Ginghams.
Chintzes.
Chocolate Colored Linens.
Chocolate Colored Percales.
White Goods.
Mourning Goods.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS

HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR

ELEGANT STORE.

No. 1002 ARCH Street,

Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 3mrp

FURNITURE.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms

TO

NO. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,

3 10 wfm6mrp GIRARD ROW.

FOR

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE

GO TO

RICHMOND & CO.

No. 45 South SECOND Street,

6 5 1m ABOVE CHESNUT, EAST SIDE.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.

THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1234 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 15 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 20 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 29
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, June 26.
First night of
ELLSLER & DENIER'S PANTOMIME TROUPE,
in George L. Fox's
CELEBRATED PANTOMIME
OF
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
with a
NEW BURLESQUE PROLOGUE,
written by Mr. Benjamin E. Woolf.
New Tricks, Remarkable Changes, Elaborate Mechanism, Stage Properties, Dresses, etc., and
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
AND
MAGIC TRANSFORMATIONS,
upon a scale of magnificence unequalled, together with a GRAND BALLET
of distinguished French, Spanish, and English artists, under the direction of M. HENRY ST. ODY.
HUMPTY DUMPTY
is produced in the style of the popular
ENGLISH CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES,
filled with Burlesque Scenes, Caricatures of Local Characters and Extravagances of the present day, illustrated by the vagaries of the
MERRY CLOWN,
SIMPLE PANTALOON,
NIMBLE HARLEQUIN, and
TRIPPING COLUMBINE.
The celebrated Pantomimist,
TONY DENIER, AS CLOWN,
a role in which he has no superior.
GEORGE A. DEANE, AS PANTALOON;
HARRY LESLIE, AS COLUMBINE;
Mad'lle AURIOL, AS HARLEQUIN;
PREMIERE DANSEUSE,
Mad'lle THERESA ANTONINO.
To give due effect to the celebrated Skating Scene, the "Champion,"
Mr. ALFRED MOE,
the most graceful and expert Skater in the country, will appear nightly.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
$1 00, 50 cents, 25 cents.
Seats secured in advance.
Box Office open daily, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
ALEX. FISHER.....Business Manager for the Troupe 6 23 4t

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.—
THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 25,
FIFTH NIGHT
of Dion Boucicault's great and most successful Drama of the age, entitled
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
Shaun, the Post.....Mr. J. E. McDonough
With Song "Wearing of the Green."
Arrah Meelish.....Miss Josie Orton
With Songs, "Cushla agus Machree" and "From My Love Parted."
Fanny Power.....Mrs. Charles Walcot
Colonel O'Grady.....Mr. Charles Walcot

FOX'S AMERICAN, WALNUT, ABOVE EIGHTH.—Open all Summer. 100 Performers. More Stars. Butler Pantomime Company. Val. Love and Nellie Maskell Troupe. Annie Hindle, female Lingardes. De Rosa and the Grand Ballet. Sam De Vere and the Minstrels. Doors open at 7:30. Saturday afternoon doors open at 1:30.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRON, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NETTIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

MONDAY, JUNE 28.

MATCH, $200.

Mile heats. Three in five to harness. Good Day and Track.
M. Goodin names g. g. PRINCE.
J. B. Haines names b. m. NELLIE.
Admission, $1. 6 25 2t

POINT BREEZE PARK.

THURSDAY, JULY 1.

Purse $300; second horse to save his entrance; mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness. For horses that have not beat 2 31.

Entrance 10 per cent.; three or more to fill; two to start. Entries to close Saturday, 26th instant, at 12 o'clock noon. Office, No. 144 South FOURTH Street.
6 24 6t S. KILPATRICK, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS
A NINE-ROOM HOUSE,
No. 1116 CARPENTER Street,
with bath and gas, hot and cold water.
Apply on the Premises. 6 4 20t

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE-story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

FOR SALE — FIXTURES, INCLUDING large Lathe, Frames, Show Cases, Desk, etc. Also, second story to rent. Apply from 10 to 2 o'clock, at No. 114 North NINTH Street. 6 23 3t*

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 6 21 2t*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 1127 GIRARD Street.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1869.

A SNEAKING RATIFICATION.

The renominated Republican legislators and Houseman have succeeded at last in gaining by stealth a ratification. It was a delicate task, and required adroit manœuvring. The meeting was called for Wednesday evening, the public were left in doubt whether the ratification was to be confined exclusively to the Gubernatorial nomination or to be extended to the city ticket. The President, George H. Stuart, on taking the chair, said that the object of the meeting was to ratify "the nominations made that day," viz: Geary and Williams, thus totally ignoring the city ticket. All the other speakers followed his example. Governor Pollock said, "We have *to-day* named our standard-bearers." Wayne McVeigh followed in the same strain, saying, "*To-day* we have done a noble thing;" and Colonel Jordan "congratulated the Republican party and the citizens of Philadelphia upon the nominations made *during the day*." The speeches as reported do not contain a single crumb of comfort for the obnoxious men on the city ticket, and none of the orators of the occasion ventured on the hazardous task of sounding their praises.

A correspondent, however, calls our attention to a fact which we had overlooked, that the following precious endorsement had been smuggled in as the last of a string of resolutions adopted by the meeting, viz.:—

"7. *Resolved*, That we approve and ratify the nominations recently made by the Republican conventions for city and county offices and for the State Legislature, believing that for capability, for integrity, and for patriotic political principle they will compare favorably with any that have heretofore been recommended for the suffrages of their fellow-citizens, and that the whole ticket is worthy of the cordial and united support of the people."

This is, at best, but faint praise. At a time when the public, wearied, disgusted, and indignant with repeated attempts to put incompetent, odious, and corrupt men in office, crave reform, they are told that the present ticket is no worse than the bad ones which have preceded it! So far as the Legislature is concerned there is a semblance of truth in this statement, for only a portion of those who disgraced themselves last winter have been renominated. But it is terribly humiliating for a proud and noble party, which is painfully conscious of past errors in local nominations, to enter a campaign with the pitiable confession that those errors have been repeated, and with no better motto than the miserable apology:—"The nominations of 1869 are as good as those of previous years." Even this apology, however, cannot be justly made for the renominated legislators, who stand condemned by their iniquitous course last winter, for it is infinitely worse to ask the public to support those who have been tried in the balance and found wanting, than to solicit suffrages for new men who, whatever may be their merits or demerits, are at least not acknowledged failures.

The New York *Tribune*, in a recent issue, prescribes a short and easy method of dealing with the incapable and corrupt legislators who persist in thrusting themselves upon the party, not for the party's good but for sinister purposes. It says:—

"Stop the nomination of all who have been selling their votes and your rights to 'rings' or corruptionists; but, if you fail with any of them in the nomination, *make a sure thing of it at the polls!*

"If you let any of these thieves get nominated *don't run or write to us begging that they be let up 'just this time' for the good of the party; for it will do no good.* Our judgment is fixed that the good of the party *requires the defeat of every one of these rascals.*"

Wise and necessary as this course may be in New York, it is nowhere more essential than in Philadelphia. Some of the contemplated bad nominations have been prevented. So far all is well, and the good Republican candidates should receive an earnest support. But there were half a dozen failures at the nominating conventions, and the public welfare requires that all good citizens should use their most zealous efforts to "make a sure thing of it at the polls!"

No sneaking ratifications, no begging appeals, no shallow pretenses that the welfare of the party requires the election of rascals to office, should swerve true men from their duty. Nothing would add more to the positive strength of the Republican party in this city, than a profound conviction that it was sternly resolved to clear its skirts of venal hangers-on, and to vote as a body for no man of doubtful integrity or inferior capacity. No course will be more certain to destroy its prestige and influence than slavish acquiescence in the doctrine that it is bound to put knaves or fools in power because they manage to acquire nominations by corruption or fraud.

It is a paramount duty of the time to purge the Legislature of men who "sell their votes and our rights to rings of corruptionists!" Honest men should shrink from becoming the accomplices of their systematic venality and injustice, as they shrink from the companionship of thieves and burglars of the criminal dock. The work of purification and reform must begin somewhere, if we would not have the Legislature become an unleavened mass of iniquity. If re-election follow the scandalous scenes of last winter, no limit can be set to the venality and rascality of the future, and the period is near at hand when the Capitol of Harrisburg will become an auction-room, where all the remaining rights and privileges of the freemen of the State, will, like those already disposed of, be put up for sale to the highest bidder. The Roman soldiers who bartered the imperial power of the world for gold, were, in principle, no worse than our venal legislators, and as their atrocious history is repeated in our own time and our own city, let every true Republican and every honest citizen, unite in preventing, in the nineteenth century, a repetition of the worst crime recorded in ancient history against popular government and against the people.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS AND THE CONFEDERATE BONDHOLDERS.

The recent ludicrous outburst of fury from Englishmen of all classes that followed Mr. Sumner's speech on the Alabama claims, was a striking proof of the total inability of the English Government and people to comprehend, in the slightest degree, the real attitude of Americans on this subject. Although the Alabama question has been constantly and thoroughly discussed by the newspapers of the United States, every citizen knows that it is seldom referred to in private conversation, and in reality that it occupies but a small share of the public attention; not that the people are indifferent, but that their minds have long been definitely made up, and so far from being in a hurry to press our claims, we are perfectly willing to allow them to remain unsettled as long as the English are satisfied with the situation? Mr. Sumner's speech appeared to give the British nation the first glimmering of an idea as to what American sentiment really was, and having worked themselves into a state of intense excitement and alarm, it was not unnatural that they should imagine that we were on the rampage likewise. For weeks every breath of air from the other side of the Atlantic was heavy with wars and rumors of wars, but finding that there appeared to be no immediate belligerent response from our shores, the British lion curled his tail between his legs, and began to view the situation in a more rational form of mind.

The London *Spectator*, one of the most friendly journals in England, in congratulating itself that the flurry was well over without serious damage to either party, complacently remarked that the United States had backed down before British resolution and pluck. This idea was just as much a mistake as that we were anxious for a war. There has not been the slightest change in public sentiment in this country on the subject of the Alabama claims. All the positions assumed by Mr. Sumner are not sustained in full by the nation at large, but there is a resolute determination to have the controversy settled upon just and equitable terms, and that England shall not be allowed to wriggle out of her responsibilities.

By some strange fatuity that could scarcely possess any other than a British intellect, the holders of Confederate bonds imagined that the United States ought to assume their payment, and there was an effort made to set them off against the Alabama claims. The hopes of the bondholders grew small by degrees and beautifully less until the signing of the Reverdy Johnson treaty, when the paper of the dead-and-buried confederacy began again to have a market value, and if the treaty had been confirmed by the Senate, there is very little doubt that we would have had these bonds adjudicated against us. The rejection of the treaty, however, drove the British Copperheads again to despair, and the probabilities of their ever recovering the money so freely loaned to Mr. Jeff. Davis and his crew was reduced to a minimum.

The British nation having recovered from their late excitement, will probably be willing to renew negotiations at an early day. In fact, they cannot afford to allow the principle involved in the Alabama controversy to remain undecided; and in the discussion of the subject with Mr. Motley, the British Government will have the advantage of knowing what our real sentiments are. The prospects are certainly not favorable for the Confederate bondholders, and we accordingly hear by the cable, that a meeting of these gentry was held on Wednesday evening, in London, to protest against parts of Mr. Sumner's speech, and to petition the House of Commons against granting any compensation for such claims of the United States, unless they are adjudicated by an impartial tribunal, on principles of equity and international law. All of which indicates very clearly that there is a very decided disposition among those who did not invest their money for the support of the Rebellion, to come to an understanding with the United States, and the Confederate bondholders see very clearly that, under the next treaty negotiated, their chances will amount to nothing at all. This attempt to set off the Confederate bonds against the Alabama claims is certainly the heighth of British impudence, and the Government and people of the United States will undoubtedly, under no circumstances, consent to any arrangement by which they will be brought into the controversy. We have not, and never have had, any idea of going to war with England on this subject; but there is no evidence of a disposition to abate one iota of our just claims for the damage done by the British-built pirate ships, and we can afford to fold our arms and wait until John Bull finds it convenient for his own interests to make a settlement.

RITUALISM.

Unusual Ceremony in Christ Church, New York—The Rite of Baptism—Candles, Stoles, and Immersion.

Yesterday noon Christ Church (Episcopal) witnessed an unusual, it may be said, an extraordinary scene. For the first time within its annals an infant was baptized according to the most approved forms of the High Church ritual, and what excited no less interest the subject of the ceremonies was the child of the worthy rector himself. No public announcement of the event was made. The service was conducted in the strictest privacy, only a privileged few being present.

The ceremony was to commence at noon. At a little past 12 the entire audience had assembled, consisting of ten elegantly dressed ladies and three gentlemen, who had passed into the church through the side entrance. After a brief delay the door of the vestry-room opened, and the baptismal procession moved across the chancel and stood around the font on the opposite side. The procession was headed by the sexton, followed by a handsome boy dressed in a gown and bearing a single tall taper. Immediately after these came the children of the rector, the rector himself, Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, his assistant, Rev. T. M. Brown, two ladies of the family, and the nurse with the infant. Rev. Mr. Brown was godfather of the child. At the font the rector put on a purple stole and commenced the reading of the regular baptismal service, the congregation rising. Having read about a third of the service, the rector paused, exchanged the purple stole for a white one, and proceeded with the service. Pausing soon afterwards, he took the taper from the acolyte, placed it in the font, read still further and then took it out again. The service being now half through, the rector took the infant from its nurse, who had divested it of all clothing, and carrying it to the font, immersed it three times, solemnly repeating the words as he did so:

"Ferdinand Charles, I baptize thee in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." After this ceremony, and when the infant had ceased his cries, the godfather placed the white stole upon him, as representing the purity of Heaven, while the rector held near him the candle, as a sign of the light of the Gospel. The procession next marched to the altar, where the services were concluded, the rector carrying the child in his own arms. The party then retired in the same order to the vestry-room.

The ceremony lasted about half an hour, and were unlike any other baptismal service which even the upper stratum of Episcopacy has witnessed in this city. The audience, while quite devotional, seemed to watch the rector's movements with unusual interest. Fascinated with this new feature and glory of Ritualism, the ladies and gentlemen closed this remarkable scene with hearty congratulations for the rector, a kiss for the bewildered infant, and a smile for the prospects of High Churchism.—*N. Y. Times of this morning.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 tf

☞ FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS,
MAJOR J. R. COXE,
OF
Major-General George B. McClellan's Staff.
Subject to Democratic Rules. 6 21 7t

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. [5 12t

☞ LIGHT VICTORIA FOR ONE OR TWO horses, for sale at HERKNESS' BAZAAR on Saturday, 26th inst.; made to order in New York. Cost last fall $850. Pennsylvania track, finished in gold leaf, with Child's secret seat and extra cover (cost $25) that closes in the entire body against weather. It

☞ THE MOST PROMINENT UPHOLsterers throughout the country are loud in their praises of Elastic Sponge as a substitute for hair and feathers. Cheapness, non-liability to pack, cleanliness, health, and comfort are among a few of the advantages claimed for the Elastic Sponge. 6 3mwf

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

☞ ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—"HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [3 4 tu th 6t

For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

☞ THOSE ROSES.

'Tis the first rose of summer left blooming alone,
Its fair young companions will never be blown!
For the two-years old baby has been on a raid,
And the bright tender buds are all vanished and fled!
The rose does not flourish as well as it might
Where "Olive plants" frequently hover in sight;
And as for its beauty or sweetness of smell,
Any other name for it would answer as well.
On the first *rose* of safes you may see on the floor,
Where Marvin & Co. have their flourishing store,
Is a flower quite safe from such juvenile ways,
That vandals of much larger growth will amaze:
The last summer rose will have blossomed and died
Ere a thief see *those* buds and explore the inside.
Safes beautifully decorated.
For sale by
MARVIN & CO.
6 25 2t4p No. 721 CHESNUT Street.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! TRUNKS!—Valises, Bags, Shawl Straps, and a general assortment of goods for travellers. Large stock, low prices.
E. P. MOYER & BROS.,
6 25 1m No. 720 MARKET Street—720.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Washington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 6 25

MARVIN'S
Patent Alum and Dry Plaster
FIRE-PROOF SAFES
ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.

MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!
Please send for a catalogue to
MARVIN & CO.,
NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET,
(MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA,
No. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
No. 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO.
SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. [6 12 mwf4p
SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

INSTRUCTION.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY,
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA.
Applicants for admission on SEPTEMBER 1, 1869, will be examined on MONDAY, June 21, or on FRIDAY, August 27. Apply to
HENRY COPPEE, LL.D.,
6 17 1m President.

ANDALUSIA COLLEGE.—ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT, TUESDAY, June 29, 1869. Cars leave Kensington Depot at 10·15 A. M.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
6 12 1mrp East of Front street.

CLOTHING.

WAS THERE EVER
SUCH A SUMMER STOCK?

The "ROCKHILL & WILSON" Clothes are growing more and more popular every day.

The "ROCKHILL & WILSON" Great Brown Stone Hall is daily resorted to by crowds of sensible men who buy the beautiful Summer Clothing, cheap for cash.

The "ROCKHILL & WILSON" cut of summer styles is entirely ahead of anything in the market.

The "ROCKHILL & WILSON" scale of prices for clothes is so remarkably low as to make people open their eyes in astonishment.

The "ROCKHILL & WILSON" customers are the happiest lot of men in town.

The "ROCKHILL & WILSON" invitation to the public is as free and cordial as ever, and the public gratefully accept of it.

The "ROCKHILL & WILSON" garments are now so cheap that you may do well to lay in a stock for

TWENTY SUMMERS TO COME!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Great Brown Stone Hall,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
DAILY RECEIVING
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

THE STAR.
THE LARGEST ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE.
No advantage taken of a want of knowledge of goods. FINE GOODS AT THE LOWEST RATES.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
PERRY & CO.,
5 19 6mw2mrp No. 609 CHESNUT St., above Sixth.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB
HERRING'S PATENT
FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

FERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 12, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & Co.,
No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.
From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.
That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.
Respectfully yours,
6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock.
Fare, including Carriage hire..... $2 25
Children " " 1 25
Servants " " 1 50
Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra.
The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
Freight received until 8½ o'clock. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 38 North DELAWARE Avenue,
6 24 3t G. H. HUDDELL,
CALVIN TAGGART.

FOR CAPE MAY.
On SATURDAY, June 26,
The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain THOMPSON, will leave Arch Street Wharf on SATURDAY morning, at 9 o'clock, and returning, leave Cape May Landing on MONDAY morning at 8 o'clock.
Fare, $2 25, including carriage hire.
Excursion Tickets, good to return on MONDAY, $3, including carriage hire. 6 24 3t

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.
New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 18 3m*

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., DREXEL, HARJES & Co.,
New York. Paris. [3 10 4p

FIREWORKS.
The Original Fireworks Store, Established in 1832.
The largest and most complete stock in the city.
Exhibition Pieces of the most beautiful kind, for private display, and in great variety.
JOSEPH P. BUSSIER & CO.,
No. 107 South WATER Street and No. 108 South DELAWARE Avenue. 2 23 tf

ATLANTIC CITY.

BOARDMAN'S
SECOND ANNUAL EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY,
From Saturday Afternoon, June 26, to Monday, June 28, 1869.
Leave Vine Street Wharf Saturday at 3·30 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic Monday at 7 A. M., June 28.
Round Trip, $3·00. 4 19t

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Will open for the reception of guests on
SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1869.
HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.
Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to
GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent,
ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 5 2m No. 627 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
WILL BE OPEN FOR GUESTS JUNE 26.
The plan of the House may be seen, and rooms secured, until June 20, at the LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.
TERMS MODERATE.
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Seatz' Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 1m

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY,
GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor.
TERMS, $2 PER DAY.
Having enlarged the Hotel, and beautified it with a Mansard roof, the Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that he has opened the same for the season of 1869. In returning thanks to the public for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself to furnish all his Boarders with all the accommodations of a First-class Hotel.
Old stock Ale and choice Liquors and Wines served upon call. 6 23wfm 2m

WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldom found on the seashore.
6 25 1m M. J. JOY, Proprietress.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia.
6 23 1m ROBERT L. FUREY, Lessee.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are new bath-houses, and Captain W. Tell Street's life lines and buoys introduced for the especial use of the boarders. 6 23 1m

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Next door to United States Hotel),
CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., keeps open the entire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms; furnished throughout with spring beds.
Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 23 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of visitors.
MRS. M. QUIGLEY,
6 23 1m Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House,
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 23 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 23 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m JOSEPH H. BORTON, Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is Now Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. Terms moderate.
6 23 1m MRS. McCLIES, Proprietress.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, is Now Open for reception of guests.
6 23 1m LEEDS & DAVIS, Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, entirely new and just completed, will open on the 1st of July as a first-class hotel. Newly furnished throughout.
6 24 2m H. BLOOD, Proprietor.

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTICUT Avenues, will open on the 26th inst., enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island.
6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic,) is now open for the reception of guests.
6 24 1m T. F. WATSON, Proprietor.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is now open.
6 23 1m ELIAS CLEAVER, Proprietor.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms, $12 per week
6 23 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN
for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

THE WHITE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN
for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m WM. WHITEHOUSE, Proprietor.

HEWIT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open July 1, and will be kept as formerly.
A. T. HUTCHINSON,
6 23 1m Proprietress.

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., a First-class Private Boarding-house (Pennsylvania avenue), is now open for the reception of boarders.
6 23 1m A. P. COOK, Proprietress.

MANN'S COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Pennsylvania avenue), unexcelled as to location, comforts, conveniences, and the furnishing of the house, is now open for visitors. [6 23] C. C. THORN, Proprietress.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, VIRGINIA Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open.
6 23 1m JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open on the 26th inst. for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
J. KEIM,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., conveniently located to good and safe bathing, is now open. Leave cars at U. S. Hotel.
6 16 1m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

BERKELEY SPRINGS, MORGAN COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.—This celebrated Watering Place is only two and a-half miles from Sir John's Run Station, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. From June 15th to October 1st visitors will find coaches to convey them to the Springs. The improvements are extensive and elegant. Telegraph communications to all points. The Spout, Shower, Plunge, and Swimming Baths are unrivalled. Five hundred persons can be accommodated.
Terms—Three Dollars per day, $18 per week. Children and servants half price. Liberal deduction for the entire season.
Passengers leave Baltimore by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at 8·15 A. M., 4 and 9·45 P. M., arriving at the Springs in five hours. For circulars, etc., address O. A. KIRKLAND, Gilmore House, Baltimore.
4 11 mwf 12t JOAN J. [illegible], Proprietor.

CAPE MAY.

OCEAN HOUSE.
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.
MAY 5, 1869.
This well-known and favorite House having been thoroughly renovated and improved, will be re-opened by the undersigned, as a first-class Family Hotel, on the twenty-fourth of June next.
The OCEAN HOUSE is situated within fifty yards of the beach. It offers superior advantages to Families on account of quiet and the high character of its guests; and it will be kept strictly home-like in every respect. Seventy-five New Bathing Rooms have been added, and many other important improvements, which will contribute greatly to the comfort of visitors.
The Proprietors have had several years' experience in Cape May Hotel business, and have secured help which will equal that of any other House on the Island.
Every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who may favor the OCEAN HOUSE with their patronage.
For Rooms, etc., address [5 31 mwf4pim
LYCETT & SAWYER.
JOHN W. LYCETT. HENRY W. SAWYER.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.
WILL RECEIVE GUESTS on and after JUNE 24th.
Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction.
For Rooms, etc, address
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
PROPRIETOR, or
J. H. DENNISON,
6 15mwf 2m MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philada.

STOCKTON HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
WILL OPEN ON THE 24th OF JUNE, 1869.
This Hotel has been erected within the past year; affords ample accommodations for nearly one thousand guests, and is furnished equal to any of the leading hotels in the United States.
For terms, etc., until then, address
PETER GARDNER,
PROPRIETOR,
NO. 307 WALNUT STREET,
6 21m PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY,
NOW OPEN.
FOR ROOMS, ADDRESS
J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.
Hassler's Full Band. 6 15 tuths6t

SEA BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors.
6 24 2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

OTHER SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON THE LINE OF
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co.
WHITE HOUSE,
E. A. Moss, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
William Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY.
F. S. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
DOUTY HOUSE,
Theodore Howell, Shamokin, Northumberland co. [5 4 3mrp

HUNTINGDON WARM SPRINGS
The undersigned, lately of New Jersey, has leased the WARM SPRINGS, situate at the base of Warriors' Ridge Mountain, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Huntington, Huntingdon county, Pa.
Families and others seeking pleasure and comfort will find here a fine hotel with large airy rooms, an excellent table, beautiful forest with grand mountain scenery, elegant baths and bath-houses supplied from the clear crystal waters of the famous springs so efficacious in rheumatism, certain remedy for gout, etc.; billiard-table, bowling-alley, etc.; play-grounds for children in the beautiful grove; fine hunting and fishing grounds.
EXCURSION TICKETS
will be issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from Philadelphia, Lancaster, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg to this place at about half price.
Hacks connecting with the railroad trains daily from Huntingdon to the Springs.
Persons remaining two months will be accommodated with boarding and use of baths at $8 per week. Fair reduction for children and servants.
JAMES MAULLS, Proprietor.
Huntingdon Warm Springs, June 10, 1869.
REFERENCES.
R. M. Slaymaker, La Pierre House.
Charles Duffy, Continental.
H. Kanaga, Girard House. 6 14 mwf 6t

HYGENIA HOUSE,
COLLINS' BEACH, Delaware.
WILL OPEN JULY 1.
This favorite resort is healthfully located on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Reached by steamer Perry, from first wharf below Arch street.
6 25 fmw13t FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor.

CLIFTON SPRINGS HOTEL AND AIR CURE
combined with Water Treatment.—This extensive and magnificent establishment, located on the Auburn branch of the great New York Central Railroad, midway between Syracuse and Rochester, is now opened for the reception of pleasure seekers and invalids. A lithograph of this spacious and elegant building, surrounded with a natural grove and beautiful drives, can be seen at the most important hotels and watering places after August 1. Terms for board, $3 per day; $12 to $18 per week; children and servants half price, subject to contract for four months at reduced rates. N. B.—Circulars sent on application.
ALBERT CLEVELAND,
6 24 1m Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.—The subscriber having purchased the Cold Spring property, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, from the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, will reopen it for visitors and families on June 1, 1869. It is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be refitted and refurnished in the best manner. Persons can address the proprietor at Harrisburg. Cold Springs, Box No. 176.
5 25 2m WILLIAM LERCH.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.
HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE,
CHARLES ALDINGER, Proprietor,
Formerly of the "Couronne."
This hotel, the largest in Geneva, is situated in the most favorable portion of the city, commanding a splendid view over the Lake, the Jura, and the Mont Blanc; 300 rooms and saloons. Reading, coffee, smoking, and billiard rooms. English and American newspapers taken daily. 6 3 2m

OLD MORAVIAN "SUN HOTEL,"
BETHLEHEM, Pa. Established 1758,
Two hours and a half from Philadelphia, via North Pennsylvania Railroad. Four trains daily; one train on Sunday.
Terms moderate.
RIEGEL & SANDT,
6 3 1m Proprietors.

LAKE HOUSE, CALDWELL, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
Best of accommodations for Families and Gentlemen. Board, $3·50 per day; $14 to $17·50 per week, according to rooms. Open from June 1 to October 15. Address
6 1 2m H. J. ROCKWELL.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 25, 1869.

Yesterday was a lovely opportunity for the Brooklyn Yacht Club and the regatta in the bay. The water was studded with boats, which were filled with gaily dressed people, and, shooting swiftly on, looked something like what the winged *chinampas* or floating islands of the Aztecs must have looked like. The opportunities for flirtation were very great. One fair feminine, whom I noted in my mildly admiring way, was whistling softly to herself. I ventured to compliment her on the refrain. "Io," she said, blinking saucily, "don't compliment me. I'm not a singist, and I'm not a whistlist; I'm a Sally-come-uppist!" Before parting I ventured to ask her what I should call her, then. "I don't care what you call me," she replied, "so you call me in time for supper." And so the opportunity passed away.

It has been hitherto supposed that the New Yorkers had at least one thing to be proud of, the Croton water, but that illusion is now dispelled. The proprietor of Gregory's Hotel, near Lake Malapac, in Putnam county, of this State, evidently knows how to keep a hotel, for he has been applying the water of a tributary of the Croton river to the manufacture of gas for his establishment. The tributary runs through his farm, and Mr. Gregory was in the habit not only of manufacturing gas by its aid, but even of making use of it for scavengering purposes. It was in fact a liquid Hercules which performed his Augesen work. This is pleasant for the Croton drinkers. Some months ago the *World* frightened us with the whisky we were drinking, and we flew to water. We thought that, let the worst come to worst, we could place confidence in our Croton. We never fancied that the hydrant would go back on us. When we swore off from fusil-oil we never anticipated being compelled to swallow the gas-oil from Mr. Gregory's private gas manufactory. We even thought kindly of the milkman, because we felt sure that the Croton he gave us (diluted with milk) was at least pure. But Mr. Gregory and his Croton-water-gas-works have done our business, and the Crotonized cow-juice we prided ourselves upon sits as sour as ver-juice upon our stomachs.

Felabored Lucille Western can better afford to laugh at her critics than any other American actress. She is not an *artiste*, but in these days when to make money is the all of existence, if success is to be measured by that standard, her success is very great. Within the last year, too, she has freed herself from one or two of those restraints which often used to leave her penniless, when by rights she should have had thousands of dollars at her command, and she has returned from Sacramento and Salt Lake City in easy circumstances. I hope it is the beginning of an easier and pleasanter and purer life for her, for after all is done and said, the fact remains that she is a talented, ill-treated, misunderstood, calumniated woman, who has raised herself to an eminence that other actresses, with infinitely better opportunities, sigh for all their lives in vain. She is the only performer that has been able to fill the grand opera-house, and this she has accomplished to repletion every night this week. I sat the performance out for the three and a half agonizing hours of its continuance, pulling my handkerchief out at the appropriate places, and weeping over the penitence of that dual seventh-commandment-breakist as naturally as if it were for the first time instead of the fiftieth. Miss Western owes me a debt of gratitude, if she only knew it, for I am confident that I have involuntarily performed the part of *claqueur* to her performance of "Lady Vine" and "Madame Isabel"—I mean "Lady Isabel" and "Madame Vine" every time I have witnessed it. And that performance is precisely now what it was eight years ago. The same gushings and gurglings; the same poutings and *pirouettings*; the same "I like that—O, I like that," when "Archibald" kisses her; the identical "*Did* you ever love "Barbara Hare?" the same

"When other leeps and other herts
Their teels of love shell tell,"

that were the crudities of her acting here so many years ago, when she first broke upon Philadelphia, at the Academy of Music. But she looks as young, as lovely, as Lucille Westernish as ever. The black shawl she wears in act third, and which it may be remembered she is in the habit of pulling at as a neat way of expressing remorse, has still a few threads remaining, which says a good deal for the durability of the shawl. One thing I was surprised at. Miss Western did not dye her hair in California. When last seen she was a brunette.

The *Sun* of this city has invented an ingenious dodge for making both ends meet, for obtaining a reputation for decorum, while in fact it remains as scandalous as its neighbors. It publishes every day a department called "Indecent Sporting News," the very title of which, while it implies censure of the thing published, is, in fact, its best advertisement. Under this Machiavillian hanging-head—and the *Sun* has done enough things in its time to make it hang its head—are published prize-fights, dog-fights, fracas in police courts, and all sporting news of a scandalous character, with such expurgations as tend to make it a sort of private police gazette suited for family reading. It is getting Schuyler Colfax on a string now, and proposes him for the next President.

In future the mails for Japan, China, the Sandwich Islands, and the Pacific States are all to be sent to Chicago, then to be made up and sent through in sealed packages. In the same manner the mails from those regions are to be received here for distribution. The quantity of extra work thrown upon the employes of the Post Office, by this arrangement, ought to necessitate a new building, but it won't. That Post Office will stand a good deal of talking about yet. The present institution is an excellent rendezvous for rats, pickpockets, fraudulent clerks, and letters that never see the light; one great dead-letter department in fact.

The metropolitan *modistes* have nearly finished their preparations for the summer campaign. I do not profess to be a great observer or *connoisseur* among ladies' dresses, but I perceive that an embroidery-like variety of *passementerie* is used for trimming in silk dresses. Lace adornments of black and white, finished off with similarly varied fringe, are much used with colored silks. Skirts are very much furbelowed, and the embroidery, not only upon silks, but also upon dresses of white jaconet, muslin, and nankeen, is exceedingly fantastic. It is said, too, that, among cosmetics, *la celentine* is the newest (and, of course, the wisest) affectation; but since no Philadelphia woman was ever known to assist nature in this respect, it may be that this remark is exceedingly out of place.

"Father Prescott" is the name of the preacher who has created the latest ritualistic sensation in this city. It has been hitherto believed that he was an Englishman, but since his sermon last Sunday evening at St. Alban's chapel, it has been discovered that he is an American; and the attempt to prove him a New Yorker is frantic. His sermons brim with antithesis almost as much as the novels of Victor Hugo, and he has the art of so preaching to those fashionable saints there that the Jockey-Club ritualists remain on their knees after the service is concluded, and the miserable sinners who support the church pore over their prayer-books to-day as much as they yesterday did their betting-books.

The readers of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH will remember a phenomenal New Yorkism, who, a couple of years ago, gave his last concert in Philadelphia as the close to a brief career of wonderful prosperity. After making the tour of the United States, the Canadas, and Great Britain, and being everywhere received as the guest of the choicest people, he returned to this country and gave a few concerts previous to his delightful voice taking leave of him in that shape forever. This person was Richard Coker, whose Philadelphia friends will be glad to learn that, during a two-years' residence in London, he has been pursuing, with unabated ardor, the study of music and Italian, and that his voice gives every promise of developing into a Brignolian tenor. The semi-maturity which his precocious intellectual and emotional powers have acquired during these months of severe discipline, is characterized by a decided histrionic ability; and in a few years—for he is now but a few months over seventeen—we shall probably possess in the *ci-devant* soprano of Trinity choir a most valuable acquisition to Italian opera. His friends and relatives here no longer express themselves anxious about the result; for recent letters confirm them in the hope that the quality of his future voice is now assured.

To-day the Schuetzenfesters finish up their festival at Jones' Woods with the crowning of the King of the Fest. I don't believe those red-cheeked Dutch girls who have been attending it are formed out of common clay. I think they are made up of Limburger, with a little lager thrown in to give it softness.

It is understood that a wedding, in which the bridegroom is a German baron, is soon to astonish New York. The bride has had most of her trousseau purchased in Europe, at a cost of $10,000, and has half-a-dozen dresses for every day in the week.

Yesterday afternoon a gentleman and lady, holding between them a little girl about eight years old, were foolhardy enough to attempt to jump on board a ferry-boat between here and Jersey City, while there was a vacant space between the boat and the pier. The two dolts—I should say adults—managed to clear that space, the child succumbed to it, lost her grip on their hands, and fell into the river. Some modest hero, who slunk away afterwards as if he had done something to be ashamed of, plunged in and rescued her, and I suppose to-day the newspapers either have or will come out in invectives against the negligence of ferry companies. It is not the companies who are to blame so much as it is the people who lose a pound of life in trying to save a penny of time.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH S. L. Fox's pantomime of *Humpty-Dumpty* will be brought out to-morrow evening, with new scenery and a grand ballet. Tony Denier will appear as "Clown," George A. Beane as "Pantaloon," Harry Leslie as "Harlequin," and Mad'lle Auriol as "Columbine." This pantomime has been very successful whenever it has been exhibited, and it will doubtless make a very attractive entertainment for the summer season.

AT THE WALNUT *Arrah-na-Pogue* will be performed this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN there will be a matinee, when all the troupe will appear in an entertaining variety performance.

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S, YOUTH'S, AND BOYS' SPRING CLOTHING.—*A fine assortment of choice new goods, now in store and receiving daily; also, a choice selection of goods in the piece, to be made up to order in the best style.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest possible terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

HECKER'S FARINA forms a very agreeable light nutritive food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers.

BOWERS' SODA WATER.—Great is the Soda Water that is dispensed by the attendants at Bower's New Store, on Chesnut street above Fourth. The syrups which are used are the finest to be obtained. Mr. Bowers also gives close attention to the drug business.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

IT IS ONLY NECESSARY to give Mr. Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" a fair and judicious trial to be fully convinced that they are superior to any other offered to the public, or to the medical profession, as a remedy for debility arising from the inactivity of the different functions of the system. Their base is his Wine, combined with the bitter principle of the best tonics (herbs and roots) known to practical chemists. See his advertisement in another column, or his circulars at the principal Drug Stores.

NO. 3 DECATUR STREET.—

HOWELL & BROTHERS,

PAPER-HANGING MANUFACTURERS,

Are prepared to furnish at wholesale all styles of Paper Hangings, at their store,

NO. 3 DECATUR STREET,

until the completion of their new store on

SIXTH STREET, BELOW MARKET

WHITE MELTON, *with sideband.*
WHITE LINEN DRILLING, *with sideband.*
FANCY do. do. do.
WHITE DUCK, do. do.
FANCY do. do. do.
WHITE VELVET *(for Riding)*, and a full assortment of Foreign and Domestic

PANTALOON STUFFS
FOR THE
HOT WEATHER,

At CHARLES STOKES', No. 324 Chesnut street.

WORDS OF WEIGHT FOR WIVES AND MOTHERS.—The superiority of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS over all other tonics and correctives, as a remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, nervous affections, and all complaints of the visceral organs, and as a preventive of malarious disorders, is proverbial; but perhaps it is not so generally known that the ingredients of this famous invigorant and alterative exercise a powerful and most beneficial influence in that numerous and distressing class of ailments of which so many thousands of delicate women are the patient, uncomplaining victims. The special troubles of the sex, commencing with the dawn of womanhood, and extending over a period of from thirty to thirty-five years, are as readily and certainly relieved by the operation of this admirable vegetable preparation as any of the complaints common to both sexes, for which it is recommended as a specific. The attention of mothers is invited to its balsamic effect in those peculiar cases of functional irregularity and irritation which, when neglected or maltreated, destroy the health and shorten the lives of so many invalids. There is no need for the powerful and dangerous drugs too often resorted to in such cases. The mild tonic and restorative action of the BITTERS is all the assistance that nature requires in its struggle to overcome the difficulty, and a vast amount of suffering would be spared to the sex if they placed implicit faith in this wholesome vegetable invigorant, corrective, and nervine, and discard the pernicious nostrums advertised by ignorant and mercenary charlatans.

COOL CLOTHING.
COOL CLOTHING.
COOL CLOTHING.
COOL CLOTHING.
LINENS, DUCKS, ALPACAS,
LINENS, DUCKS, ALPACAS,
LINENS, DUCKS, ALPACAS,
LINENS, DUCKS, ALPACAS,
MOHAIRS, SERGES, CANVAS.
MOHAIRS, SERGES, CANVAS.
MOHAIRS, SERGES, CANVAS.
MOHAIRS, SERGES, CANVAS.
IMMENSE PILES
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OF
THIN GOODS
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CHEAPER THAN EVER.
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WHOLE SUITS FOR $10 AND LESS
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AT
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
GREAT OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
GREAT OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
GREAT OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
GREAT OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

MARRIED.

BOYD—KNICKERBOCKER.—At Saratoga Springs, Wednesday, June 23, by the Rev. J. B. Gibson, DAVID BOYD, Jr., of Philadelphia, to ALIDIA V. KNICKERBOCKER, of New York.

HALL—HUBBS.—On Thursday, June 24, at the Parsonage, at Bridgeborough, by the Rev. J. H. Pagran, Captain CHARLES HALL, late 4th N. J. Vols., and Miss SALLIE A., eldest daughter of Obediah Hubbs, Esq., all of Burlington county, N. J. No cards.

McDOUGAL—SNYDER.—April 11, at the Roxborough Baptist Parsonage, by the Rev. David Spencer, Mr. JOHN McDOUGAL and Miss CLARA VIRGINIA, daughter of Mr. George W. Snyder, all of Manayunk.

WARNICK—HENDERSON.—On the evening of the 24th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Matthew Newkirk, Mr. FRANCIS C. WARNICK to Miss AMANDA E., daughter of H. H. Henderson, Esq.

DIED.

MOORE.—On the 23d instant, KATIE M., only daughter of the late Alexander and Catharine Moore, aged 17 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Catharine Lindsay, No. 633 N. Twentieth street, on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock.

McCONNELL.—On the 24th instant, JOHN McCONNELL, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1709 Pearl street, above Vine, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

McLAUGHLIN.—On the 24th instant, JOSEPH, son of Thomas and Ellen McLaughlin, aged 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 2125 Tryon street, below Lombard, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

SAXTON.—On the 24th instant, Mrs. LAVINIA SAXTON, daughter of David and Julia Ann Warren, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 415 South street, on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

WALTON.—On the 24th instant, WILLIAM WALTON, son of Edward and the late Eliza Walton, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Spar Makers' Union, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, John Newman, No. 1107 Moyamensing avenue, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Union Cemetery.

WISHART.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 24th instant, ELLEN R., relict of the late L. G. C. Wishart, M. D., in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 2256 Frankford road, on Monday morning next, the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock.

WRIGHT.—On the 24th instant, MARY NAGLEE, wife of John Wright, and daughter of the late Samuel Megargee, in the 28th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, N. W. corner of Twenty-first and Arch streets, on Saturday afternoon, the 26th instant, at 4 o'clock.

JONES'

One-Price Clothing House,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.

Our Cutters are men of talent.

BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.

Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN

COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE

Is unquestionably superior to all others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY, EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

OFFICE,

S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,
6 16 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.

PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
3 5 fmwf PHILADELPHIA.

THE LATEST AND BEST.

THE PARHAM NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

Combining all the good qualities of the best machines in the market, with many new and admirable features not found in any other. Is adapted for every description of family sewing and for light manufacturing purposes; is decidedly the most perfect, simple, and reliable FAMILY SEWING MACHINE ever invented. It is elegant in style and finish; simple in construction; noiseless in operation; makes perfect work on every description of material; is perfectly free in all its movements; is very light running, and is a pleasure for the operator to use it. Call and examine it at the office of

THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE CO.,
NO. 704 CHESNUT STREET,
6 10 1m PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. KEELER & FENNEMORE,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
NO. 5 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

Respectfully announce that on July 1, 1869, they will open to the public their new and splendid

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES,
No. 820 ARCH St., Philadelphia,

Where, with greatly increased facilities for transacting their business, under the firm of KEELER, SUDDARDS & FENNEMORE, they will be pleased to welcome all who may favor them with a call.
6 16 wfs2m4p

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE PATENT ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREENS fit any window, and keep out
FLIES, MOSQUITOES, AND ALL OTHER INSECTS.
For sale No. 16 North SIXTH Street.
WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES of all kinds. REPAIRING, ETC.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
6 11 1m PHILADELPHIA.

PERSONAL.

APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE FOR Duplicate Certificate No. 1948, name of "Portsmouth Orphans' Asylum," issued May 20, 1857, for $1700. New Loan due January 1, 1886. Original lost in fire, Richmond, Va., in 1865. BAIN & BRO.,
4 30 tu3m Portsmouth, Va.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19

DRY GOODS.

REDUCTION.

E. R. LEE,

NO. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET

WILL OPEN THIS DAY,

Several Job Lots of Dress Goods.

39 pieces Stripe and Neat Figured FRENCH ORGANDIES, 25 cents, cost nearly double.
15 pieces WHITE GROUND GRENADINES.
10 pieces Black and White Stripe Pekins, 38 cents. Reduced from 50 cents.
— pieces Buff and Chocolate Linens for suits, 31 to 37½c.
50 pieces fine White Pique, 31 cents.
Fine Japanese Poplins, 37½ cents.
100 pieces Striped Mohairs, for suits, 25 cents.
Neat Plaid and Stripe Shirting Calicoes.
50 pieces Satin Plaid Nainsooks, 25 to 37½ cents.
20 pieces Stripe Swisses, extra fine, 37½ and 45 cents.
8-4 French Muslins.
200 dozen Linen Towels. Bargains.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

100 dozen Autograph Fans. Fine. 87½ cents.
Handsome Vienna Fans, printed on silk.
500 Silk Fans. Greatly Reduced.
Gents' Summer Gauze Pants, 62 cents. A job.
Gents' fine Lisle Thread Vests and Drawers. Half price.

HDKFS. HDKFS. HDKFS.

75 dozen fine French Colored Bordered Hemstitched Hdk'fs., 45 cents, worth 75.
100 dozen French Plain White, 25 cents to $1·00.
Fine one and two-tuck Sheer French Hdkfs.
Full line Hosiery and Gloves.
New Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
100 dozen French Mechanic Corsets, 95 cents.
"Genuine" Robert Werley Corsets.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

HEAVY BLACK SILKS, $1·20 to $1·75.
Fine Shetland Shawls, $2·75.
100 pieces Light Calicoes, fast colors, Sprague's, 11 cents.

XTRACT! XTRACT!

200 dozen genuine Legrand Oriza Lys Xtract. The only genuine Oriza Xtract in the city; superior to any imported, at about half the price of Lubin's.

SUN UMBRELLAS! SUN UMBRELLAS

Silk Umbrellas, made expressly for our sales.
Also, Pongee Parasols. 6 25 4t

TURKISH VESTS.

BEST WHITE TOWELS

FOR

VESTS AND LADIES' SACQUES,

NOW OPEN AT

MILLIKEN'S,

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street

AND

No. 828 ARCH Street,

3 30 wfm3 PHILADELPHIA.

CARD.

It is now seventeen years and upwards since we started the retail Dry Goods, then in a very modest way, at our present location. Many seasons of prosperity enable us to afford some bargains to our friends and patrons prior to rebuilding our front store, July 1. 1 7fsm

COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. COR. NINTH AND MARKET STS.

1869.

"AT THORNLEY'S,"

DEMONSTRATION EXTRAORDINARY!

ATTRACTION UNPARALLELED!

PRICES PRESSED DOWN TO THE LOWEST POINT!

We offer for the next thirty days a STOCK OF DRY GOODS! THE MOST VARIED, THE MOST COMPLETE, THE MOST EXTENSIVE, AND THE CHEAPEST it has ever been our privilege to exhibit in this community; consisting in part of

BLACK SILKS, FROM $1·50 to $5.

Japanese Silks and Pongee Poplins, etc.
Mottled Mohair Dress Goods.
Hernanies, Organdies, Piques, Lawns.
Lama Lace and French Lace Shawls.
Shetland Shawls, Thibet Shawls, Travelling Shawls, etc.
Delaines, Calicoes, Ginghams, Tickings, etc. etc.
Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Corsets, Skirts, etc. etc.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

Linen Drills, Ducks, Checks, Stripes, etc.
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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "Hints for a Six Months' Tour in Europe," by John H. B. Latrobe. This volume is an amplification of the author's note-book, and it is designed especially for the guidance of those who visit Europe without any settled ideas as to where they ought to go, and how they can pass their time most advantageously. The work is neither a guide-book nor a narrative of travel, but in a pleasant and entertaining manner it sketches the programme of a tour through France, Italy, Austria, Saxony, Prussia, the Tyrol, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, England, and Scotland, such as the author made himself during the summer of last year. Mr. Latrobe is an intelligent traveller, and while his book is pleasant reading, it gives valuable hints as to what to see and how to see it, and it can scarcely fail to be useful to European travellers, especially those whose time is limited, and who desire to make the most of it.

—From Turner Brothers & Co., the Philadelphia agents, we have received "Game Fowls: their Origin and History," by J. W. Cooper, M. D. This work is an amplification of a treatise put forth by the author ten years ago, and it contains a complete description of the various breeds of game fowls, strains and crosses; the American and English modes of feeding, training, and breeding; how to breed and cross, improving quality and preserving feather, together with a description and treatment of all diseases incident to game fowls. Dr. Cooper is well known as a game-cock fancier, and this work is full of information of all kinds which persons interested in the breeding of game fowls will appreciate, and it will doubtless be received as the standard authority on the subject.

—"The Mississippi Valley," by J. W. Foster, LL. D., published by S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago, is an important and valuable work. The author describes in a comprehensive form the physical geography of the great Mississippi Valley, and particularly that which lies west of the Mississippi river. As this region is rapidly being settled and brought under cultivation, a carefully prepared and scholarly work like this, which explains the characteristics of the country in a clear, precise, and comprehensive manner, will be read with pleasure by all who are interested in the development of our resources. Mr. Foster has not intended this to be a purely scientific work, but he has attempted to present a series of graphic sketches of the great phenomena of the region in a form which should interest and instruct the general reader, and at the same time to explain those natural laws to whose operations these phenomena are due. The work is handsomely printed, and it is a highly creditable specimen of Chicago book-making.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "Problematic Characters," by Friedrich Spielhaven. Translated by Professor Schele de Vere. This is a novel by a German writer who has a great reputation in his own country, and whose talents will doubtless receive a fitting recognition here. It is a story of singular interest and profound thought, which the admirers of the higher grades of fiction will be glad not only to read, but to place upon the shelves of their libraries for repeated perusal. The story is prefaced by an interesting sketch of the author from the *Westminster Review*.

—From D. Ashmead we have received "Primary Truths of Religion," by Thomas M. Clark, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Rhode Island. This work is designed to meet the unsettled condition of mind, in regard to the fundamental principles of morals and religion, which appears to be prevalent at the present time. Bishop Clark does not discuss the peculiar doctrines of revelation, and he stops short of the threshold of dogmatic theology, intending only to present the primary truths of religion in a clear and forcible manner, illustrating them by facts and arguments that no reader will have any difficulty in comprehending.

—Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us a handsome edition of "Hans Breitmann's Ballads," printed on fine paper and attractively bound. This edition contains all of Mr. Leland's verses on this theme, and the admirers of "Breitmann" will be glad to have him presented in such attractive style. A glossary is appended for the benefit of the uninitiated.

—Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger send us "The Newcomes," by W. M. Thackeray, paper edition, with all the original illustrations by Doyle; price 75 cents.

Also "Stretton," an interesting novel by Henry Kingsley.

—From D. Ashmead we have received "The Dead Guest," by Heinrich Zschokke, translated by George C. McWorther, and "The Lost Manuscripts" a novel by Gustav Freytag, translated by Mrs. Malcom, being Nos. 7 and 8 of the "Library of Choice Fiction."

—"Annie's Gold Cross and its Mysterious Motto" and "Frank Harvey in Paris" are a couple of religious juvenile stories suitable for Sunday-school libraries.

—A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, sends us the latest numbers of *Temple Bar*, *Punch*, *Fun*, *Reynolds' Miscellany*, and *Bow Bells*.

WESTERN LANDS.—A long pending suit has just been decided in Chicago by Judge Drummond, of the United States District Court for Northern Illinois, of which the subject matter furnishes a striking illustration of the enormous appreciation in value, within a period of thirty-four years, of Western lands. In the year 1835 an agreement was made between Henry Seymour, of Utica, N. Y., and Jeremiah Price, of Chicago, by the terms of which the latter was to invest for the former, in eligible lands, the sum of $5000. Accordingly, 2240 acres of land were purchased, with the understanding expressed in the agreement that they were to be sold again for the benefit of Mr. Seymour five years from the time of purchase. Before that time elapsed Seymour died, the crash of 1837 unsettled all business, and no steps were taken by Mr. Price or the heirs of Seymour to crary out the original terms of the agreement. In 1854 Price, and in 1857 his administrator, stated in a communication to the court that about two hundred acres had been sold for the sum of $70,000. The decree just pronounced by Judge Dummond is final as to the sale of the residue of the land, though an appeal may be taken which may affect the distribution of the proceeds. Should the whole purchase bring as large a price as what has already been sold, the original investment of $5000 will secure for the parties entitled to it nearly $1,000,000—an increase in value of two hundred-fold.

SKETCH OF MENDELSSOHN.

Among the few who have been true servants of art—of art in its highest form and in its perfect realization—Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy is worthy of a noble name and of the warm and grateful remembrance of every one whose heart can be touched and moved to emotion by the power of music. As we follow in this sketch the course of his short but beautiful life, we shall be the more interested if we keep in mind that he lived almost in our own times, and that his soul was subject to many of the same influences which we feel to-day. He belongs to us, almost as much as does Tennyson or Longfellow, and we find in him as much sympathy and love as is to be found in the works of those masters of word-music.

Mendelssohn's career is remarkable for the great contrast which it presents to the lives of so many men of genius. He was not subjected to pinching poverty; his lot was not to struggle for his very existence, while pursuing his calling with almost superhuman zeal and energy; his piano was not his food, and clothing, and fuel, as in the case of some whose career has been traced. His happy lot was so far from this that he was born in luxury, with kind and appreciative parents, and with everything that could be desired to make life happy and prosperous. He had health, personal beauty, intellectual culture, a refined and dearly-loved home, a beautiful and affectionate wife, and the admiration, nay, almost the worship, of the public that awaited with longing and received with the greatest joy every fresh creation of his mind. Yet in all this prosperity we find him, not the spoiled child of fortune, but her dutiful and loving son, amiable and philanthropic, devoted to his art for his own sake, not for the sake of the emoluments and honors which it brought him, with its conscience ever true and always obeyed, and with his energy of character unimpaired. With truth we can say, most happily was he named Felix.

He was born at Hamburg on the 3d of February, 1809. He was the second of four children, the eldest of whom was the sister Fanny, afterwards Madame Hensel, who was also possessed of rare musical abilities, and whose warm sympathy won for her a place nearer her brother's heart than was occupied by any of his other relations.

Felix's musical abilities were manifested at a very early age, and his mother devoted herself to his education with care. The family finally removed to Berlin, where the boy was placed under the tuition of Zelter, the Director of the Berlin Singing Academy, for thorough-bass and composition. Berger was his instructor upon the piano-forte, and occasionally he took lessons of distinguished professors residing for short periods in Berlin, among whom were Hummel and Moscheles. He played publicly for the first time in his ninth year, at Berlin, and that, too, "with so much lightness, certainty, and spirit, that it was beyond the power of the most practised critic to detect from the performance that there was only a child nine years old seated at the piano-forte." Meanwhile his father had planned small family concerts at intervals of a fortnight; and at these little assemblies were produced the symphonies that Zelter had induced his pupil to write for the quartets of stringed instruments.

When twelve years old he went with Zelter to visit Goethe, who quickly perceived the genius of the boy, and continued to be his warm friend ever afterwards. Of all the letters of the composer which we have, perhaps the most interesting are those written during visits to Goethe, for in them we find recorded the close relations of friendship between two of the greatest artists that have ever lived, and can trace the bonds of affinity between two great and noble souls.

In his sixteenth year Mendelssohn wrote the Ottett for stringed instruments, which will always be considered a masterpiece of chamber music, and the overture to the *Midsummer Night's Dream* was composed only two years later. But all this time his attention was not devoted exclusively to his own special subject. For more than a year he was a matriculated student in the University of Berlin, and a proof of his proficiency is to be found in a masterly translation of Terence's "Andria," which was printed at the time for private circulation, and a copy of which he sent to his friend Goethe.

In 1829 Mendelssohn went for the first time to England, where his double character of pianist and composer won for him the valuable friendship of many most distinguished men in his profession. Afterwards proceeding to Scotland for a tour among the Highlands, his mind received impressions from which resulted the "Overture to the Hebrides," and his Scottish symphony in A minor. Soon after this journey, his operetta of *Son and Stranger* was produced for the occasion of the silver wedding of his parents, which fell on Christmas day. In the spring of 1830 he left home again for a longer tour, and it was during this absence that the letters from Italy and Switzerland, published by his brother Paul, were written. It is from these letters we can get a better idea of his character than, perhaps, from any other source. They are full of intellectual vitality and spiritual life and activity, conveying readily to the mind of the reader a conception of the mobile and sensitive character of their author. For this purpose, however, a little book, recently published, called "Reminiscences of Mendelssohn," by Elise Polko, a book of which I cannot help speaking, is particularly serviceable. It is hardly a biography—it tells neither when he was born nor when he died; yet it is better than a biography; it is more than a book of remembrances; it is almost Mendelssohn himself, and in reading it one seems to see the slender, agile form of the master wielding the baton, or bending over the score with his head resting on his hand; while at other times we thrill with emotion at hearing the grand music in the Gewandhaus Hall.

The two greatest works of Mendelssohn, the oratorios of *St. Paul* and *Elijah*, are those upon which his fame chiefly rests. The latter was written expressly for the festival held at Birmingham, England, where it was performed August 26, 1846. He had been engaged nine years on its composition, and had resigned the post of inspector of music, which he had filled for some time in Berlin, in order to superintend the performance in England. Mendelssohn writes after his return to Leipsic, in reference to this first presentation of his great work, "The first performance of my *Elijah* exceeded all the wishes which the composer may feel at such an important moment, and the evident goodwill of all the artists in the orchestra, as well as the kindness with which the audience received the work, will be as long as I live a source of grateful recollection." *Elijah* was represented a second time in England at London during the following year, and on this occasion, also, the composer was present.

His medical adviser had already forbidden him to play any more in public, and yet he undertook this great labor, so much did he love to insure the successful rendering of the music that had sprung from his own soul. The effort was too much for his health, and he was much prostrated. While in this weak state, the news of his beloved sister's death reached him. He fell into a settled and profound melancholy. Music, without which he could never be happy before, now affected him painfully, even to tears. His wife, finding all her previous efforts to arouse him unavailing, finally proposed a tour in Switerland, and with his family, accompanied by his brother Paul and his wife, and by Fanny's husband, Professor Hensel, he went to Interlaken to spend the summer. Of his life here he writes:—"I have begun to write music very busily; the three elder children work with me in the forenoon; in the afternoon, when the weather permits, we all take a walk together." And in another letter:—"We walk a great deal, the children do their lessons, Cecile paints Alpine roses, and I write music; so the days pass monotonously and quickly."

The winter came and he returned to Leipsic, but only to meet there face to face the foe with whom he had been secretly contending for so long a time. He sat one day at the piano, playing as usual, when he suddenly raised his hands to his head as if in pain. He quickly became insensible, and though he rallied from this first cerebral attack, another soon seized him, and on the 4th of November, 1847, he peacefully breathed his last, surrounded by his family and a little group of intimate friends.

The early death of such an artist was felt by those who knew him best to be an irreparable loss. "He lived years whilst others would have lived only weeks," Mr. Benedict has said of him; and there is no doubt that this unremitted activity of body and mind hastened the wear and tear of his constitution. He was what may be called a strictly conscientious composer, for we find in his works not a passage written "merely to fill in." Every part of his work was brought to his ideal of expressiveness before he left it, and the perfect work of a master hand is perceptible in everything that we have from his pen.

I feel that I cannot do better than to close this article with his own words, so expressive as they are of the spirit that animated him in all his labors. The words are in a letter to his old master, Zelter, and they must receive the assent of every one who listens to the *St. Paul* and *Elijah*.

The great master said:—"I require no undercurrent of thought when I hear music, which is not to me a 'mere medium to elevate the mind to piety,' as they say, but a distinct language, speaking plainly to me; for, though the sense is *expressed* by the words, it is equally contained in the music."

THE SITUATION IN TEXAS.

The following extract from a private letter written by an officer in the army to a friend in this city gives a forcible description of the condition of affairs in the southeastern portion of Texas. The letter is dated from the stockade at Jefferson, June 6:—

One would readily think the war was not over yet, from the vast amount of bloodshed and cruelty still raging in these parts; and I think, to speak truly, it is not. The constant reports of crime which reach our ears daily justify me in saying that society is in quite a chaotic state, and not yet recovered from the horrible influences of the war. Much has been said about the condition of affairs in Texas; many reports and contra reports, so I shall not pretend to have you to form an opinion upon my say so, but will give you a number of examples, from which you or any one else may draw your own conclusion. With one or two exceptions, I will confine my examples to crimes committed since my arrival here. As you know, I arrived here on the 17th of March last. Upon my arrival I found that my first tour of duty would be at what I am now doing, guarding prisoners in the stockade. On my first tour of duty I receipted for about twenty prisoners, nearly all confined for murder. This morning I receipted for forty-three, *all* confined for murder. Of this number twenty-three are confined for the murder of Hon. George W. Smith and four Frenchmen, and an attempt to murder Judge Colwell and others. These are now being tried by a military commission, of which General Hatch is President, and Colonel Dudley, Colonel Starr, Colonel Thofler, Major Bissell, Major Gordon, and Captain Schwink are members. The murder was committed on the night of the 4th of October last, at what is called the Calaboose. Smith was a Northern man, who came down here with a large stock of dry goods (if I am properly informed), belonging principally to his uncle. After remaining here some time in the pursuit of his business he began to enter into politics on the radical ticket, and was sent to the State Convention called for the purpose of forming a new Constitution in harmony with the requirements of the Reconstruction acts of Congress. Of course his main support was the negroes, whose votes elected him. His politics very soon relieved him of any white friends he may have had in the community, except a few radicals. About the 8th of October last he got into some trouble, and (it appears by testimony in the case now on trial before the commission, as does all I have written) that, in self-defense, he fired a shot or two from a revolver at some person or persons who had fired on him. He was arrested that night and put in the calaboose, as also were some negroes. The following night, after the usual taps upon the bell for such purposes, the honorable members of the "Knights of the Rising Sun" collected themselves together as a Sabbath sun was setting, and bravely marched forwards to the calaboose in a mob variously estimated at from 60 to 200, where, with arms of all descriptions and disguised by masks, etc., they assaulted and murdered Smith and the negroes. They are now on trial before the commission. The prisoners are members of the families of this city—many of them are called the best families. I have no doubt the commission will do them justice. It is now 2 o'clock in the morning. I sit in my little wall-tent inside the stockade, keeping vigilant watch over these "citizens of Texas." It might be interesting to you to know what the thing looks like. Of course, at this time in the morning every thing is as still as death. It is meet that all things should be quiet and still around such a mass of sin. The stockade proper is made by digging a trench about 200 feet long by 100 feet broad, and about one foot wide. Large pine logs are cut, say 15 feet long, and set up endways in this trench (the ground packed in around them) close together, entirely around, forming a compact wall, in which are portholes cut for the purpose of defense from inside. In the centre of this inclosure is a building of strong planks one story high, 25 by about 100 feet, set directly in the centre, and divided into three apartments, with two small cells at one end for desperate characters. In this are these "citizens of Texas" quietly slumbering to-night, and I keep watch outside. Near the top of the stockade is built entirely around it a causeway, on either side of which is a sentry diligently pacing his beat. These four sentries, the turnkey who manages the big gate, and myself, form the guard for to-night to hold in custody these "citizens." What a pleasant duty—forty-three murderers! Don't you envy me?

I have said twenty-three are on trial; of the remaining twenty, six have turned State's evidence, which leaves fourteen yet in the stockade unaccounted for. Of these one is named Green, a prominent citizen of one of the adjoining counties, and a man of about thirty years of age. About six weeks ago four negroes were taken out, and shot or hung. Captain Wagner, of my regiment (a Pennsylvanian, from Pottsville, Pa.), was sent to the place to make an investigation, and find out, if possible, the murderers. Lieutenant Ryan, of the 15th Infantry, was with him. They were sitting in a room at a village near by where the crime was committed, making some inquiry and researches, when in stepped the man above mentioned (Green), with coat thrown back and revolvers well exposed, and stepping up to Captain Wagner, he exclaimed, "I am the man, I guess, you are hunting for; I was the man who did that little trick." Captain Wagner replied, "You are the man we are hunting for," upon which Mr. Green touched his revolver intelligently; however, evidently not noticing Lieutenant Ryan, who sat in the adjoining room with coat off and cigar in mouth, who quietly rose up, pulled on his coat with a revolver in it, and stepping into the adjoining room, at the same time drawing his revolver in a concealed manner until at Green's side, when he quickly presented the muzzle of the same in close proximity to Green's throttle, exclaiming, "If you move hands or body you are a dead man." Mr. Green, being a man of quick perceptibility, instantly saw the situation and suffered Captain Wagner to disarm him, after which he took up his line of march with the aforesaid gentleman for this place, and has since been boarding in the stockade. The proprietor, Uncle Sam, gives good and substantial board at moderate prices, is very magnanimous, and takes no offense when any of the friends of his boarders feel inclined to give them a few relishes or delicacies, and even suffers his servants to carry them in and return the vessels used in transportation. Another man confined is one Rose, who some two or three months ago saw an enemy of his sitting at the table in one of the hotels down in town, and, thinking it a fine opportunity, raised his revolver, fired, and shot him dead; another is a man named Weaver, who, with others, murdered two soldiers of the 6th Cavalry; another by the name of Robinson, for the murder of a man named Salmon; another is a man named Fakey, confined for the murder of a man named George Mann; another, named Bishop, was a member of Baker's band of bandits, who have murdered scores of whites and hundreds of negroes, and who a short time before I came down here was shot (Baker, I mean) and brought here to the commanding officer of the post, for whose body a reward, both by the civil and military, had been offered.

Three others, Denton, Ward, and Blake, were brought in a few days ago from a county north of us, for the murder of several citizens. The rest are all confined for horse-stealing and murder. A few weeks ago, a noted outlaw and leader of a band of outlaws, named Bickerstaff, and one of his men, were murdered some distance west of us. About two weeks ago one of our soldiers was murdered down in town by a negro, who stabbed him nine times. An evening or two since that a white man was shot in town, and I think afterwards died. I am not certain, because murders are so frequent, and the particulars of them confused in my mind. Last week there were three murders at Marshall, a little town twenty miles from this. Among the number murdered was the sheriff of the county, a noted and persistent Union man. I had this from Captain Wagner, who commands the post, a day or two since, who is personally cognizant of every case. To-day a strong guard of cavalry left here for Marshall, as I understand, to insure the safer execution of the law in hanging two murderers, who are to be hung there to-morrow.

As my friend and fellow officer, Lieutenant Colby, was on his way down here from Greenville, this State, a couple of weeks ago, his party and escort were fired on (we never travel ten miles without an escort); he followed the party, fired on them, and wounded dangerously one man. When the 6th Cavalry came into the neighborhood of Greenville, which is about a hundred miles west from this, Capt. Tolman, one lieutenant, and thirty men were surrounded by about two hundred of these bandits, and held in siege for, I think the captain told me, two weeks. This happened a month or more ago.

Since this trial by the military commission began, a couple of men who gave State's evidence and testimony in the case have been threatened with their lives, and are obliged to leave this country. They are now making preparations to go, and although one of them has nearly a hundred thousand dollars' worth of property here, he does not dare to go out from under military protection, such is the state of society here. I might spend a half day relating crimes which have been committed within a space of a hundred miles west of the Louisiana border at this point, and fifty miles north and south of this. But I will not weary your patience. It will take some little time yet to settle up matters and reduce society to a civil status. It is probably not known to you that there has been quite a number of troops sent to this State, and nothing could have been done for the State to facilitate reconstruction more than this. The Rebel element were fast annihilating the few sparks of loyalty and Unionism which had existed and sprung up in their midst, and which was and is destined to ameliorate society and inspire loyalty and good feeling toward the General Government, and re-establish a State government loyal to the General Government. The case above mentioned of the murder of the Hon. George W. Smith and four freedmen was a political murder. The parties murdered were loyal, and supported the Reconstruction acts of Congress, whom the Rebel element, not being able to control, destroyed. At that murder which was committed at "*the Calaboose*" (a jail), fifteen United States soldiers, on guard for protection of Smith and the negroes, were disarmed and held in custody by the mob while the murders were committed. There were, however, here only about thirty men stationed at the post, entirely unable to withstand so many outlaws—all of whom were armed with double-barrelled shot guns, revolvers, etc.

We have now, however, a larger garrison, composed of portions of the 11th Infantry and the 4th and 6th Cavalry. The country feels the relief given by the presence of troops and loyal men breathe more freely. The cavalry have been kept quite busy scouting in squads for these fugitives from justice, or rather criminals, who have hitherto had no justice to fear.

JUDGE CHASE.—A Chicago radical paper contains the following special despatch from New York: "A movement has been commenced among some dissatisfied Republicans for pressing Salmon P. Chase for President in 1872, and with the supposed intention of coalescing with the Democrats. Hugh Hastings, of the *Commercial Advertiser*, David Dudley Field, Thomas C. Murphy, and George Opdyke are mentioned as among the parties interested, and two or three meetings have been held to arrange plans. A meeting was arranged for last night at the St. James Hotel, but there were not enough present to organize. Some who went into the movement at first have dropped out on account of its strong bearing towards Tammany Democracy, and a suspicion that it was intended to carry Conservative Republicans into the Democratic ranks.—*N. Y. World.*

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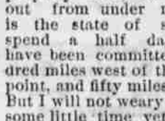

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$280,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	2,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,100,900 Par. Cost, $1,093,604 26.	Market value, $1,130,335 25
Real Estate	31,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made	332,483 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 68
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
Cash in bank	$116,150 08
Cash in drawer	413 65 116,563 73
	$1,647,367 80

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1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

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CAPITAL	$400,000 00
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PREMIUMS	1,193,043 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

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PHILOS

SECRET OF PERSONAL FASCINATION.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Could any one unravel the mystery of personal fascination, he would surely reveal stranger things than "what songs the sirens sang," or the symphony of the Abyssinian maid "playing on the dulcimer." Subtle as magnetism, inevitable as chemical attraction, problematic as the very nature of physical existence itself, this force surrounds us on every side, and goes far to make our social life the complex thing we find it. Who can tell why certain men and women exercise such influence over those around them? an influence often totally irrespective of the circumstances usually held accountable for personal attraction. We do not speak here directly of the passion of love. We speak of the more complicated and hardly less potent fascinations to which men and women are subject in their relations as social, moral, and intellectual beings. Happily for us, our life is many-sided, and if domestic affections prove but apples of Sodom, there are sympathies awaiting us in the world beyond the fireside as pure and lasting. Thought and action will pall at times, and the mere sense of existence becomes a weariness to the spirits. But the spell of personal fascination holds us fast through all. There are persons here and there who can no more become common or unlovely in our eyes than the flashing meteor or the one perfect rainbow of the summer. And why?

It is little wonder that the mystery appears so inscrutable, while the facts are so contradictory. That an individual extraordinarily rich in gifts and graces should have the power of attracting others seems natural enough. Beauty in a woman, for instance, holds as legitimate a sway over all hearts as a man's eloquence. An elevated moral tone and an intellect nobly exercised should surely bear weight with inferior minds. Wit and loveliness, grace and wisdom, must certainly bestow personal sovereignty on the possessor. But on looking at facts, we find that no rule can be applied at all. A man may be wiser than Seneca, a woman more beautiful than Clytie, without possessing any immediate power over others. There are persons into whose presence we enter awe struck as Æneas when crossing the threshold of the Sibyl's cave; but no divine afflatus breathes on our seer, his stature dwindles down instead of attaining greater majesty, and we go away unedified and unbelieving. On the other hand, the men and women at whose feet we sit spell-bound are frequently deficient in the very qualities that are supposed to hold the world in fee. What does ugliness count for in such a reckoning? or instability of character? or a rugged manner? or even fickleness? It often happens that of two brothers the one who commands friends and allies by hundreds is not only inferior to the first both morally and intellectually, but inferior to the mass of men and women he bends to his will without apparent effort. As often you will find that out of several sisters the one who rules the domestic kingdom with unlimited sway, attracting and bewitching all those who enter it, is the least lovely, and perhaps the least amiable. Nay, she may be downright ugly, and yet her subtle powers of fascination perplex and defy all the handsome women of her acquaintance.

If not in moral and physical perfections, then, where shall we look for the secret of this strange magnetism? Doubtless, such attributes as a melodious voice, a graceful elocution, and a characteristic manner account for much superficial admiration; but they do not account for the more lasting homage of which we speak. Go into any ordinary drawing-room and say whether the likes and dislikes of stereotyped society are insipid or no. In every circle there is sure to be one man or one woman whose powers of fascination are too strong to be always harmless. Abnormal influence over others, moreover, is apt of itself to lead to caprice and cruelty on the part of the persons who exercise it. The very intensity of the allegiance yielded by their worshippers is a temptation to submit them to another and yet another ordeal. Or it may be—and here we touch upon one of the saddest and strangest riddles that perplex the thoughtful—some fatal instinct impels us to play with our best affections as recklessly as savages play with the life they have not learned to make lovely. The game is one of alternate loss and gain; as Heine expresses it—

"Heute muss ich dafur leiden
Dass ich gestern gluecklich war."

To-day we suffer for having been happy yesterday; and to-morrow we shall long for the same happiness or misery, no matter which. Life is many faceted as a diamond. Fresh interests crowd upon us from day to day till we are in danger of being helplessly swamped by them; but none usurp the sovereignty of the person who by sheer force of affinity, idiosyncrasy, call it what you will, seems to stand nearer to us than all the rest of the world. The domestic tie has evidently nothing to do with the question. Neither has sex, since one woman will often sway masses of women in a degree wholly marvellous. Nor can age be taken into account; men, and even women, far advanced in years are not unfrequently "the cynosure of all eyes" in a brilliant crowd. Still less must the allurements of outer circumstance presuppose an excessive influence over others. A duke may quite possibly prove a bore, and you turn from him to some shabby, apparently insignificant person, whose words hold you by magic force, whose presence seems magnified as he speaks, whose eyes flash inspiration upon you. The theory that moral supremacy and personal fascination go hand in hand is not tenable for a moment. Lamentably enough, experience teaches that the very person whose will acts upon others like a charm may be a Comus or a Vivien. If we take less extreme cases, we must allow elevation of character to have very little share in the influence exercised by one human being over many others, meaning by influence that direct unbounded personal sway which creates enthusiasm after enthusiasm and impression after impression, which sends us away hungering and thirsting for more, which keeps us in love with life to the end.

And what is the spell? Who shall analyze the elements of this moral potion of which we all drink and are intoxicated? Mr. Lecky, in the introductory chapter to his last work, has a suggestive remark on the possibility of raising moral pathology to a science, predicting the greatest results from the study of the relations between our physical and moral natures. Not only does he think that were we acquainted with these, we might treat systematically by medicine the many varieties of mental, as we now treat bodily, disease; but that such knowledge would have a great philosophical value in throwing light upon what he calls "the filiation of our moral qualities." Perhaps advanced psychological inquiry would enable us to attribute the blind subjugation of one mind by another to its proper cause, and disclose the subtle laws acting upon different dispositions as unerringly as the force of chemical attraction upon molecules. Till then we must rest content with such inductions as experience enables us to make, and they carry us but a very little way. Beyond the isolated facts that intense power of throwing oneself into the interests of others constitutes sympathy, and sympathy attracts; that from this very reason health, without which it is almost impossible to exercise strong sympathy, is an invariable element of personal fascination; that contrast, whether of character, outward appearance, or even circumstances, is often an allurement of the strongest kind; that eccentricity, or, to use a more exact word, *bizarrerie*, acts forcibly upon the imaginative, what do we know? How far is this power a gift and how far an acquirement? Why is the very fascination of some the repugnance of others? What accounts for the supreme pleasure of being led hither and thither as the potentate of our affections wills? These conclusions and inquiries lead into still wider fields of speculation. The question, for instance, whether personal fascination is wholly a natural gift or a studied acquirement deserves an essay to itself. Of the men and women who enthrall and bewitch at pleasure, how many do it involuntarily and how many by the force of countless infinitesimal sacrifices on the altar of popularity? The analysis of a character coming under the last category would surely offer the strangest psychological phenomena. Brought within the focus of exact personal observation, submitted to the test of ordinary moral standards, compared with the results of every-day experience, without a doubt such a character would appear paradoxical, isolated, extravagant to the last degree. That any individual can so subordinate the manifold interests and the perplexing duties of life to an overwhelming passion for indiscriminate homage seems incredible; and yet such a passion, and the gratification of it, are by no means uncommon facts in social history. The most trifling looks, words, and actions of such persons have reference to the gratification of others; and as it is impossible to go on systematically gratifying several people at once, their triumphs, however splendid, are very dearly won. "Humanity is my game," Mr. Disraeli makes the motto of one of his heroes. It would be difficult to find one more mischievous, since the application of it is easy, and the result palpable. Make humanity your game, and whatever your moral and intellectual shortcomings may be, by dint of patience, self-devotion, and undeviating resolve, you are sure to run it down. Perhaps the attraction to be most safely affiliated to its proper source is that of contrast. Civilization has not so assimilated us but we may meet tomorrow some man or woman wholly unlike any one we have known, read of or imagined before; and the mind is more affected by such a discovery than by the most perfect realization of preconceived gifts and qualities, however exalted. A case in point is the way in which a woman of genius, who has emancipated herself from the trammels of conventional life, leads and impresses other women, if she likes—for there must be some voluntary exercise of this or any other power. Enthusiasm is seldom more fervid, devotion seldom more intense, than is felt by those of her sex who voluntarily sit at her feet, and as voluntarily they will give up the enticements of a fashionable life and other social advantages to retain the privilege. No more pathetic chapter could be written of a work on psychology than one which should treat of the infatuation of women for women, always delighted to begin with, but not unfrequently ending in a painful process of disenchantment. On all infatuation must disenchantment at some time or other wait. Few, nevertheless, would not rather woo the beautiful princess of the Norse tale, who lived on the glass hill as smooth and slippery as ice, even at the risk of falls and bruises, than never enter fairy-land at all. It is easy for those to sneer at the so-called victims of personal fascination whose very passions are subordinated to routine, but if they do not know the bitterness of reaction, neither do they comprehend those mysterious and unexpected raptures with which are heralded the kindred soul and the spirit that so welcomely dominates our own.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JANE HERMANN (known as) JANE REED, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of GEORGIANA REED, Administratrix of JANE HERMANN (known as) Jane Reed, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 6, A. D. 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 408 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
6 25 fmw5t* CHARLES S. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of HENRY FRICKA, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of EDWARD D. YATES, executor of the last will and testament of HENRY FRICKA, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 6, A. D. 1869, at four (4) o'clock P. M., at the office of HENRY M. PHILLIPS, Esq., No. 126 S. SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
6 25 fmw5t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of GEORGE WILSON, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of EMELINE WILSON, Administratrix of estate of GEORGE WILSON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, July 7, A. D. 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at the office of EDWARD SHIPPEN, Esq., No. 332 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
6 25 fmw5t*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
In Bankruptcy. At Philadelphia, June 9, 1869.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of DAVID P. S. NICHOLS, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
JOHN W. PATTON, Assignee,
No. 15 South THIRD Street.
To the Creditors of said Bankrupt. 6 11 fit*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MARY E. FOX, by her next friend, vs. ADAM FOX.
December Term, 1868, No. 8. In Divorce.

To ADAM FOX, Respondent:—Sir:—Take notice that a rule has been granted on you in the above case to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed therein. Returnable on SATURDAY, July 3, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M. Personal service having failed on account of your absence. JOHN ROBERTS.
6 24 25 29 7 1* Attorney pro Libellant.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves,
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

NORNY'S TASTELESS
Fruit Preserving Powder,
Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.
ZANE, NORNY & CO., Proprietors.
5 29 4m No. 126 North SECOND St., Philada.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
AND
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, APRIL 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7 30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6 30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9 15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8 15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7 30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8 15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6 25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8 40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6 40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7 30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10 15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5 15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8 10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8 45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 3 05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2 45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6 45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7 15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4 10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6 30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9 15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8 15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7 30 A. M., 12 45 and 4 30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6 10 A. M., 1 00 and 5 45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7 30 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8 15 A. M. and 1 00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1 05 A. M., and 1 50 and 10 19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3 50 and 5 50 A. M., and 10 50 P. M., passing Reading at 5 44 and 7 31 A. M., and 12 50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12 30 and 5 00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8 10 A. M. and 2 05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6 45 and 11 30 A. M., and 6 40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8 35 A. M., and 2 15 and 4 35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7 55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12 15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3 30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 40 A. M. and 5 35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4 35 A. M., 12 45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1 45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5 00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8 45 A. M., 2 45 and 4 15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6 45 and 10 45 A. M., and 11 30 P. M.

For Abington at 1 15, 3 15, 5 20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6 20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 00 A. M., 2 10, 4 45, and 8 25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8 25 A. M., 4 55 and 7 05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7 20 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9 20, 10 35 A. M., and 3 10 P. M.

From Abington at 2 35, 4 35, 6 45, and 9 35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

For Abington at 7 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6 30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6 30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2 25
At 5 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6 30 and 8 A. M. and 2 00 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3 30, and 4 30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6 30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3 30, 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6 30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3 30, 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 1 and 11 30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7 30 and 11 A. M., 2 30, 3 30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10 15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7 30 and 11 A. M., 2 30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 10 15 A. M., and 2 30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7 30 and 10 15 A. M., 2 30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9 30 A. M., 1 20, 4, 6 15, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.
At 11 30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9 30 A. M., 1 20, 4, 6 45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9 30 A. M., 4, 6 45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9 30 A. M., 6 45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7 30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3 30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2 15, 3 30, 5, and 6 30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1, and 3 30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9 05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4 35, 5 05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 15 A. M., 2, 4 05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8 15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7 10, 8, 9 40, 11 40 A. M., 1 40, 3 40, 5 40, 6 40, 8 40, and 10 40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7 50 A. M., 12 40, 5 40, and 9 25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8 05, 10 05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5 40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8 05, 10 05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6 10, 7, 7¾, 8 10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8 30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7 25 A. M., 9 30 A. M., 2 30 P. M., 4 15 P. M., 4 35 P. M., 7 15 and 11 30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6 25 A. M., 7 25 A. M., 7 40 A. M., 10 10 A. M., 1 55 P. M., 4 50 P. M., and 6 45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12 30 P. M. and 5 45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5 30 A. M. and 1 45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7 40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4 35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7 25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4 35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8 00 A. M. and 2 30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7 15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7 45 A. M. and 4 45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6 00 A. M.
WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10 6 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10 45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8 15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9 30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11 50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8 50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10 00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8 00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6 30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7 45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	11 15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12 20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9 25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6 25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7 50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4 10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations below Glassboro, at 8 00 A. M. and 3 15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and all way stations, at 8 00 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.

For Woodbury and Glassboro, at 8 00 A. M., 3 30 and 6 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivered to No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

6 11 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8 30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12 00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11 00 A. M., 2 30, 5 00, and 7 00 P. M. The 5 00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6 30 and 8 10 A. M., 1 30, 4 15, and 7 00 P. M. The 8 10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7 25 A. M., Way Mail; 9 35 A. M., Express; 2 35 P. M., Express; 7 25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7 25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7 00 A. M., and 4 30 P. M.

The 7 00 A. M Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1 00 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5 40 A. M., 9 25 A. M., and 4 20 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6 30 A. M. and 4 15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7 00 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8 00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10 30 A. M., 1 10 and	7 00 P. M.
Fast Line	11 50 A. M.
Erie Express	11 50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2 30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4 00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5 33 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8 00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10 30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3 10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6 50

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

INQUEST.

Coroner's Investigation into the Causes of the Death of James Welsh—The Verdict.

This morning at 10 o'clock, Coroner Daniels, sitting in his office on South Fifth street, held an inquest on the body of James Welsh, who died at the Pennsylvania Hospital on Wednesday afternoon, from the effects of wounds on the head, alleged to have been inflicted by a lamp in the hands of one Annie Peoples.

James Welsh sworn—Reside No. 1606 Phillips street; recognized the body of James Welsh at the Hospital; he told me the day before he died that he forgave Annie Peoples; that she had burned him.

Mary Evans sworn—I live on Columbia avenue, below American street; was in the house of James Welsh, the deceased, on the night in question, the 7th of June; he was lying on the settee; Annie came in and took a coal oil lamp off the mantel and threw it at him; I ran out at once; it got all dark as soon as she threw the lamp; looked back and saw the place in a blaze where he was lying; it happened about half past nine or ten o'clok; as she came in she said to him "You ——"; that is all she said; Annie lived up stairs; don't know that they ever had any difficulty before; they had a quarrel that evening; so far as I know she had been out all day with company and came home drunk; she had some words then with her aunt with whom she lived; James went for an officer to have her arrested.

Mary Welsh sworn—Live rear of No. 1632 America street; am widow of the deceased; Annie came home about 6 o'clock and quarreled with her aunt because her supper was not ready; they then came down stairs and continued to quarrel; they went into the yard and halloed murder! and called for my husband to go to their relief; her aunt and her sister told James to go for a policeman and have Annie arrested; he got a policeman and had her taken to the alderman's office; she afterwards came back, between 9 and 10 o'clock, picked up a coal-oil lamp from the table and threw it at my husband who lay upon the settee; the lamp struck the wall and broke; when she saw him taking fire she ran out; the blazing oil flew all over him.

William Donohue sworn—Live No. 219 Columbia avenue; ran up the alley of the house of James Welsh; I saw her going up the alley; I followed her and met her coming out; I got into the yard, and saw him afire, he called me to throw something over him; I threw my vest around him; he had a pillow over his head, trying to keep the flames away from his face.

Patrick Costello sworn—Live No. 1532 Mercer street; was coming up Columbia avenue on the evening in question; met the deceased; asked him what the matter was; he said they had been fighting and abusing his wife, and he was looking for an officer to arrest Annie Peoples; went to the house and saw Annie having hold of her sister's dress; James tried to get them apart; he then went, and I also, to get an officer; he had her arrested; was asleep when the thing happened; heard the alarm of fire; came to the alley, and saw a blaze back in the yard; ran in with my brother-in-low; he pulled the settee away from the wall where it was blazing; didn't see the occurrence of throwing the lamp.

Police Officer Thomas McCarty sworn—I arrested Annie Peoples on the morning following the occurrence; she said nothing to me about the matter.

Dr. Shapleigh sworn—I made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased at the hospital, on the 23d inst.; the face, head, right shoulder, arm, and forearm had been dreadfully burned, causing tetanus, from which the deceased came to his death.

The jury rendered the following verdict:—

That the said James Welsh came to his death by violence (burns from coal oil) at the hands of Annie Peoples, June 7, 1849, at No. 1672 Americus street; died June 23, 1869.

HESTER VAUGHAN.—We have received the following communication:—

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Telegraph:—The New York *World* of to-day quotes from your columns the first intelligence of Hester Vaughan that has reached New York since she was shipped from this port for England. Her destitution and illness are but the direct results of her recent experiences, which all who knew them could have foretold. Anticipating them, the "Working Women's Association" of New York has made every effort to forward to her one hundred dollars and interest held in trust for her since December last; but not only have the authorities of her late prison refused her address, but have refused her friends in New York with the assurance that she did not wish to hold any communication with them. Will you do her and us the favor to insert this, or something equivalent, in your columns, that we may, if possible, be informed by what means we may forward her the check for what has been, for nearly six months, virtually her own private funds.

CHARLOTTE I. LOZIER, M. D.,
No. 323 West Thirty-fourth street.

New York, June 24, 1869.

In reply to the above we state, for the information of all those who are interested in Hester Vaughan, that we have her address, but for a number of very excellent reasons it is not deemed advisable to make it public. A sum of money is now being made up in this city and will shortly be forwarded to her. If the "Working Women's Association" of New York, or any other friends of the unfortunate woman, will send such amounts as they may desire to give for her relief to the office of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, we will take pains to have the money promptly forwarded to her.

FIRE AT THE BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING.—About half-past 6 o'clock this morning, a workman in the building No. 703 Chesnut street, discovered smoke issuing from the door of the fifth story, occupied by H. J. Toudy & Co., lithographers, and on breaking open the door, saw a fire about the stove, which is located in the centre of the floor. He gave the alarm, and in a few minutes the fire was extinguished by the firemen, and the building pretty well flooded with water. The flames were confined to this room, and although they had not obtained much headway, so great was the quantity of water used that the firm estimate their loss on printed matter, paper, presses, stones, etc., at $10,000, on which there is an insurance of $8000, of which $5000 is in the Queen Company of London, and $3000 in the Ætna, of Hartford, Conn. The third floor is occupied by A. Winch, newspaper and periodical dealer, whose loss of $500 is wholly by water. He has no insurance. The Board of Trade rooms are on the second floor, and the damage, which is by water, is light. John Thornley, dealer in India-rubber goods, occupies the first floor. His loss is also by water, and is fully insured. The building belongs to Wm. J. Swain, Esq., who estimates the loss at between $2000 and $3000. He is fully insured.

SAILING OF THE RATTLESNAKE.—The Rattlesnake, the first of the line of "Iron Steam Colliers," left her berth at the Windmill Island Schuylkill Navigation Coal Yards, lower end Point Airy Island, yesterday about 4 P. M. Although her tonnage is registered at 414 44-100, she carried over 625 tons of the "black diamonds." A more perfectly-built vessel could scarcely be conceived. With all her cargo she sat not like a white, but that *rara avis in terra*, a black swan on the water. Thoughts of Cooper's Skimmer of the Seas, and the "long, low, black schooner" that was said to have haunted the waters of Delaware bay, came up in our mind. Her speed was remarkable, averaging ten and a half knots an hour. Her constructor and superintendent, Captain William B. Gallagher, formerly captain of the Pioneer, the first Southern steamer of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, accompanied her, with an eye to the working of the vessel and its machinery, and such improvements, if any, that could be effected. A large number of spectators were present.

TO THE SEA.—To-morrow afternoon the second annual excursion to Atlantic City under charge of Mr. Alexander Boardman, the well-known and universally-liked conductor of the 4 P. M. train, takes place. The excursion embraces the whole of Sunday and portions of to-morrow and Monday. At 3:30 P. M. to-morrow you leave Vine street wharf and at 7 A. M. on Monday morning leave the "City by the Sea." And all it costs you for the round trip is two dollars. Multitudes will go, and don't you fail to make one of the number. A sniff of old ocean's salt health will do you good.

A SEASONABLE HINT.—In a cottage by the sea, every man who loves his family and desires to promote their comfort should immediately ensconce them. "Magnolia Cottage," at Atlantic City—may its shadow continue to increase—is very near the ocean, and but a half square from the United States Hotel. Its rooms are commodious, and every home comfort is there dispensed by the proprietress, Mrs. Cook, whose charges are reasonable and government conciliatory.

A CONDUCTOR ASSAULTED.—Henry Godfrey, a drunken fellow, had some dispute with a conductor on a Green and Coates Streets car, yesterday afternoon, and on the arrival of the car at Twenty-fourth and Coates streets, Henry knocked the conductor into the street. Policeman Gilbert, of the Schuylkill Harbor force, arrested Godfrey and took him before Alderman Pancoast, who held him in $600 bail for trial, and also imposed the customary drunken fine.

EMPLOYER VS. EMPLOYE.—Gottlieb Hermann has been arrested by Policeman Jones, of the Seventh district, on the oath of George Thomas, who alleges that he employed Hermann to make some repairs to a house on Third street, below Race. They got into a dispute, when Hermann struck him in the forehead with a hammer, inflicting a very ugly wound. On being taken before Alderman Williams, Gottlieb was held in $2500 bail for trial.

THE CONTESTS.—"Like a wounded snake" the municipal election contests, before Examiners Messick and Batturs, "drag their slow length along." They attempted some progress again this morning in the new Court House.

CASUALTY.—About 7 o'clock this morning Daniel Spence, aged 50 years, had his leg broken by the caving in of a bank of earth upon him at Thirty-third and Chesnut streets. He was removed to his home, at the corner of Thirty-seventh and Market streets.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Station:—

Theodore Robinson, colored, had a hearing upon the charge of stealing some hams and shoulders from the stall of Mrs. Mary Trotwein, in the Second Street Market, and was held in $600 bail for a further hearing.

Also, Mary Ann Evans had a hearing upon the charge of the larceny of a quantity of wearing apparel from the dwelling of Mr. J. W. Robinson, No. 203 Quarry street. Held in $1000 bail for a further hearing.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT was bestowed by Rutgers College, at the commencement held this week, upon Dr. N. Roe Bradner, of this city, who received the honorary degree of "Master of Arts." Dr. Bradner is an assistant of Dr. Kirkbride, in the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane. His new collegiate honor is well deserved, and the announcement of it will be received with pleasure by his many friends.

A DRYING-HOUSE DESTROYED BY FIRE.—At about 9 o'clock this morning, the drying establishment of Mrs. Elizabeth Sutlett, on Charlotte street, below Thompson, in the Sixteenth ward, was totally destroyed by fire. It was a three-story building, and the loss is estimated at $1500. The structure belonged to James Wright, whose loss is $1000. Both losses are partly covered by insurance.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—Yesterday the Delaware Harbor police found on board the canal boat Susie, lying in the Schuylkill, below the Wire bridge, a lot of iron, which had been stolen from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The captain of the boat was not aboard at the time, so it is impossible to say in what manner the iron was obtained by him.

A CHILD BEATER.—Emma Steinrook was yesterday charged before Alderman Cloud with assaulting a little girl, who lived at Frankford road and Cherry street. It seems that the little thing taunted Emma, who in return knocked her down and beat her to such an extent that her life is despaired of. Emma was held to await the result of the injuries.

A ROBBER CAUGHT.—Edward Phillips got into a cigar shop at Front and Meade streets, about three o'clock this morning, and stole $2 50 and a pistol. Edward was subsequently arrested, when he admitted he had committed the theft, and turned over the property. He was then sent below by Alderman Tittermary.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Martin Burk, who is wanted in Camden on a charge of receiving a lot of stolen goods, yesterday delivered himself to the Delaware Harbor police and was taken across the Delaware, where he was held for trial. The allegation is that Burk purchased a lot of copper, for stealing which a young man has already been convicted.

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For particulars inquire of M. HOMER, Jr., Merchantville, or E. G. CATTELL, No. 26 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia. 6 25 6t

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THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Annexation Movement in Canada—Doings of the Congressional Committee in California—The Troubles of Mexico—Railroad Projects.

FROM CANADA.

Changes Forthcoming.

OTTAWA, June 25.—It is rumored that the Queen's proclamation, authorizing the transfer of Northwest Territory, will be issued in a month or six weeks.

Arrested for Selling Bibles.

QUEBEC, June 25.—Two gentlemen, recently from France, have been arrested at the instance of the parish priest, charged with selling a copy of the New Testament. No fine was ultimately imposed, but one was found guilty of selling copies of the Gospel, and condemned to pay a fine of six dollars and costs.

It is stated that one of the men was arrested without a warrant, and influential gentlemen have determined to have them atter fully investigated, and legal measures will be taken against all concerned in the extraordinary proceedings.

The "New Idea."

The *New Idea*, an annexation paper, printed half in French and half in English, in Vermont, is being extensively circulated here.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Committee on Ways and Means.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—The Congressional Committee of Ways and Means arrived here last night, and are engaged to-day in visiting the harbor fortifications and other places of interest.

Rear-Admiral Turner, United States Navy, M. Breuill, Consul-General of France for the Pacific coast, arrived from Panama yesterday.

Sailed.

The French gunboat La Mothe Piquet sailed to-day on a cruise.

In Operation.

The grain elevator at Vallego, the first erected on the Pacific coast, was put in successful operation yesterday.

Advices from Mexico.

Mexican advices state that the Governor of Sonora had turned out the Federal Custom House officers at Guayamas for admitting a foreign cargo for $70,000, which would have been subject to a duty of $150,000.

General Carto was to be tried before a military court because the civil judges were afraid of their lives.

Volcanic.

An eruption of the volcano at Colima occurred June 12, when the whole mountain crown fell in. This is the first outbreak since 1800.

FROM THE WEST.

Movements of Vanderbilt.

DETROIT, June 25.—Commodore Vanderbilt and his party left here this morning, at half-past 9 o'clock, in a special train, for the suspension bridge over the Great Western Railway.

A New Railroad Project.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—At a railroad meeting held yesterday, at Kirksville, Missouri, resolutions were adopted declaring that the most practicable route for the new railroad from Quincey, Illinois, was through Edina to Kirksville, and thence to a point on the Missouri river opposite Brownsville, Nebraska. The Board of Directors was chosen, and C. A. Savage, of Princeton, was elected as President.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Cotton steady; 150 bales sold at 33c. Flour dull and declined 5@10c.; sales of 8000 barrels State at $5@6·80; Western at $5@7·25; Southern at $6·50@11·75. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c.; sales of 15,000 bushels No. 2 at $1·47. Corn steady; sales of 31,000 bushels. Oats dull; sales of 12,000 bushels at 75½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess at $32·56@32·63. Lard steady. Whisky dull at $1, and nominal.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"The feeling in the markets to-day was decidedly more cheerful, and the 'bullish' elements of the street were more enthusiastic and demonstrative. The opening rates for money were not encouraging, it is true, but the impression continuing to prevail that the natural influx of funds to this centre during the summer season must eventually correct the derangements which are now left as a relic of Mr. Boutwell's first experiments in selling gold, operators were disposed to pay high rates and take the chances of a remunerative profit on their stocks. The earliest rate was about 1-16, from which it gradually weakened during the day, the general rate between two and three o'clock being 1-32. After three o'clock large sums were offered at six and seven per cent. To-morrow the Government will sell another million of gold, and the result will probably be a spasm late to-morrow afternoon, when the checks in payment go into the Sub-Treasury. This will be followed by relaxation again on the next day, when the Government buys a million of bonds. The Assistant Treasurer has determined upon buying the last $1,000,000 of bonds for the sinking fund, within the current fiscal year, on Saturday next, instead of Tuesday, as at first stated. The last sale of Government gold in the present programme will take place on Monday next. These alternate drains upon and contributions to the currency in circulation will give the speculators a fine chance to 'milk the street,' so that we shall doubtless witness the lacteal financial process repeated several times before the advent of the new fiscal year, and the inauguration of the new plan of the Treasury, bring calm to the money market. Commercial paper is only nominal in quotations. The failure of a prominent produce house is reported this afternoon, with heavy liabilities.

"The Foreign Exchange Market was dull until late in the afternoon, when a better inquiry stiffened rates at the best of the figures which have prevailed in the recent inactive period. The decline in gold was not sufficient to stimulate purchases, and the foreign market was favorable to the production of bond bills, while legitimate buyers would prefer waiting for to-morrow, steamer day. These facts encourage the suspicion that the bills bought were taken by the 'bull' cliques in gold, who, as will appear in the paragraph about the course of gold, were very uneasy all day and anxious to sell their bonds at the day's quotations. At the close the prime bankers easily obtained 109¾ for sixty day and 110¾ for sight sterling bills.

"The other branches of business were more or less affected by a change in the English money market, the Bank of England directors having at their meeting this morning reduced the discount rate to 3½ per cent. This alteration was more visible in consols than in American securities, which, in the London market, hesitated until late in the afternoon, when five-twenties advanced to 80¾. The first effect on the home market was simply to keep prices firm, but as the day went on the heaviness of the gold market induced lower quotations.

"As a sequence of the reduction of the Bank of England rate of discount a great deal of interest centred in the Gold Room, where a large party were selling on the strength of the news, but the buyers were in many instances strong houses, and the price was forced down only as far as 136¾. The fact would seem to indicate that the 'bull' side of the stock market were buying gold to keep up prices; for the two markets have lately greatly sympathized, and the presence of the agents of some heavy stock operators in the Gold Room to-day seems to give color to the surmise. In fact, it has become almost a matter of necessity on the part of the stock cliques to keep up the premium; for the course of gold and stocks has been regarded as identical during the recent money stringency, and a decline in one was sure to demoralize the other. The fact may be important also in showing the real drift of the present speculative feeling in the latter, and in forcing the prominent operators to show their hands. The highest price in the forenoon was 137¼, and the lowest at the board 136¾. From this latter figure there was a recovery to 137¼ under large purchases, the strength in exchange being used to assist the upward movement; but the final price was 136¾@137, when bonds came to 80¾."

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The New Secretary of the Navy Sworn In—The Cabinet Meeting—Naval Orders.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Death of a Prussian Minister—The Church Bill—Advices from South America.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The following officers have been detached:—Commander William F. Spicer, from the command of the Dacotah, and placed on waiting orders; Lieutenant-commander Charles E. Clark from the receiving-ship Vermont; Lieutenant Dewitt C. Kells from duty at New Orleans; Ensign E. W. Hendicks from the receiving-ship New Hampshire; Surgeon John S. Kitchen from the receiving-ship Ohio; Assistant Surgeon E. C. Dunning from the Navy Yard at Washington, and ordered to the Dictator on the 6th of July next; First Assistant Engineer J. B. Carpenter from the Navy Yard at Boston, and ordered to the Dictator; Master William F. Buck from duty at League Island, Pa., and ordered to command the Fortune; Surgeon D. Kindleberger from the Marine Rendezvous at Washington, and ordered to the receiving-ship Independence; First Assistant Engineer D. P. McCartney from the Navy Yard at Norfolk, and placed on waiting orders.

Ordered—Lieutenants Thomas Perry and H. W. Gwinner Engsigns; U. S. McGonnegal and William Little Paymaster; T. H. Hinman and Second Assistant Engineer William A. Windsor, to the Dictator on the 6th of July next. Surgeon J. S. Knight to the receiving ship Ohio; first Assistant Engineer J. L. Vanclain to the Navy Yard at Norfolk; First Assistant Engineer Edward Farmer to the Navy Yard at Boston, and Second Assistant Engineer A. B. Bates to the Dictator.

The New Secretary.

Mr. Robeson was sworn in by Chief Justice Cartter and attended the Cabinet meeting.

ROBESON.

A Sketch of General George M. Robeson, the New Secretary of the Navy.

According to a Washington despatch, George Maxwell Robeson, Esq., of Camden, N. J., took the oath of office at noon to-day as Secretary of the Navy, in place of the Hon. Adolph E. Borie, of this city, whose private business relations have compelled him to relinquish the position. The oath of office was administered to the new Cabinet Minister, and the latter subsequently attended the regular Cabinet meeting which was held this afternoon.

George M. Robeson, who has thus suddenly been lifted from comparative obscurity to one of the most influential and important positions in the United States, and made, as a member of the Cabinet, one of the arbiters of their destiny, was born in the year 1829, at the town of Belvidere, Warren county, New Jersey. His father, William P. Robeson, a native of Philadelphia, was an associate or lay Judge of the County Court, while a maternal uncle, J. P. B. Maxwell, and his maternal grandfather, George C. Maxwell, were members of Congress from the State of New Jersey, the former from 1837 to 1839 and from 1841 to 1843, and the latter from 1811 to 1813. The family on both sides were quite prominent in the politics of the northern section of the State.

When quite young he entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, from which institution he graduated in 1847, when less than eighteen years of age. He then entered the office of the late Chief Justice Hornblower, of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, at Newark, and engaged in the study of the law under his instruction. Fully qualified to engage in the practice of the law before his admission, the rules of the State Courts compelled him to await the attainment of his majority, in 1850, before he could secure admission to the Bar. Entering upon the practice of the law in Newark, he soon after removed to Jersey City, his practice being divided between the two cities, until 1856, when Governor Newell tendered him the appointment of Prosecutor of the Pleas, or District Attorney, of Camden county. The position was accepted, rendering his removal to Camden necessary, and held by him until 1860.

In 1865, when the Hon. Theodore F. Frelinghuysen, the then Attorney-General of the State of New Jersey, was appointed to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate created by the death of Senator William Wright, the new Senator recommended Mr. Robeson as his successor in the Attorney-Generalship, to which position he was appointed by Governor Ward, and still held it at the time of his entrance into President Grant's Cabinet.

On retiring from the office of Prosecutor of the Pleas for Camden County, Mr. Robeson resumed his private practice in Camden, being associated with Alden C. Scovel, Esq. During the whole of this period he took an active and prominent part in the political movements of the State, being an earnest and hard-working Republican. Three years ago, he was talked of as a candidate for Congress from the First district of the State, but declined to enter earnestly into a canvass for the position. During the war, Mr. Robeson was a firm and untiring supporter of the Union cause, being a prominent member of the Union League, and also of the Sanitary Commission. In 1862, when the call for nine months volunteers was issued, Mr. Robeson was appointed by Governor Olden a Brigadier-General, and was in command of Camp Cadwalader, in this city, while these troops were being organized for the active service.

The new Secretary is still unmarried, and resides at the southeast corner of Second and Penn streets, Camden. He is a robust and handsome man, in the prime of life, and in full vigor of health.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

Death of Count Von der Goetz.

BERLIN, June 25.—Count Von der Goetz, the Prussian Minister to France, died here yesterday.

The Church Bill.

LONDON, June 25.—Lord Russell favors the proposition for concurrent endowment, and will introduce an amendment to that effect when the Irish Church bill comes before the House of Lords again.

Advices from South America.

PARIS, June 25.—Advices from Rio Janeiro state that General McMahon, the American Minister to Paraguay, in a letter to the American Legation in this city, dated May 2, states the relations with President Lopez as friendly. The war news is unimportant.

At the camp of Chalons yesterday, Marshal Bazaine, in presenting the Emperor to the soldiers who took part in the battles of Solferino and Magenta, said:—"Your soldiers recall the day on which you led them to victory. This glorious anniversary shall never be effaced from our hearts, and under all circumstances shall they remain devoted to your dynasty.

The French Cable.

BREST, June 24—10 P. M.—The Great Eastern is now 337 miles out, and has paid out 406 miles of cable. The signals are still perfect.

DISASTER.

Terrific Tornado and Flood in the West—Hail Stones as Large as Oranges—Trees Uprooted.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, June 21.

All the showers we have had this season sink into insignificance before that of Saturday afternoon. On the low ground lakes and ponds were formed where a place could be found that would hold water, while down the declivities great streams rushed furiously, as if they would sweep everything before them.

On the west side much damage was done. Down Chesnut and all the streets came the flood. Cellars were filled up; everything movable swept away; outbuildings turned over, and thousands of dollars will not repay the damage done. In the Second and Sixth wards, as well as in portions of the Fourth, this damage was the most serious, and after the storm was over and the waters had found their way to the river the sight was desolating.

On the corner of Third and Chesnut streets two boys, twelve and thirteen years of age, undertook to cross the stream to reach their homes. The rushing mass took the little ones from their feet. Fortunately two men who saw the accident saved the children, but when taken from the water there was little life left in them. They had been carried by the water nearly two blocks, and besides being nearly drowned, were badly bruised by contact with the rocks in the gutters.

In an alley leading from Chesnut, between Third and Fourth streets, stood a small wooden building, which was soon surrounded by the flood. The water kept rising, and the family felt that they had better leave the building while they could. Out through the flood went father and mother and three children, frightened nearly out of their wits. As soon as they were in safety, and a little reason had returned, the mother suddenly recollected that an infant child had been left in the house. The father started back to get it. The water rising was now up to his breast, and every moment it was expected that the pent-up lake would burst the barrier which held it and sweep on. He reached the house, took the little one from the cradle just as the waters had reached it and started for the door. No sooner was he outside than the barrier gave way and the waters rushed furiously on. They bore the father down, but with one hand he held his little one above the flood. Swept against the corner of a brick building the father was badly injured: but he held on, and several men noticing his danger, rushed to his relief and saved him.

In many places shade trees along the streets were washed up by the roots and laid prostrate. The damage in this item alone will be by no means inconsiderable.

On the lake the storm was severe. Hailstones of large size fell, and vessel captains say they have never experienced anything like so severe a storm as was that of Saturday.

From the West we have reports of damage done by the storm. At Sparta, La Crosse, and Portage it rained furiously, and most serious are the results to the crops. The telegraph company suffered; many of their poles were thrown down, and many more smashed to pieces by the lightning.

At Fond du Lac the storm seems to have been most serious in its results. It commenced raining in the morning, and about 2 P. M. a hail storm set in from the northwest. The hailstones are described as being as large as oranges, and cut things to pieces badly. The streams rose rapidly, and lumber, logs, and small buildings were swept away.

SINGULAR DEATH.—The most remarkable death on record has just come to light in this city. Miss Josephine Anderson, aged about twenty years, had for some time been employed as a servant in the family of G. M. Todd. On the 9th of June, after being down town on some business, she returned home, put aside her things as usual, and set about preparing supper. She made biscuit and placed them in the stove to bake, and soon after Mrs. Todd noticed that they were burning and discovered that the girl had disappeared. Inquiry and search were instituted, but no tidings of her could be gained until the 19th inst., when her body was found in the cistern on the premises occupied by the family. How she got in is a mystery. The cover is said to have been in its proper place when she was first missed, and the most reasonable conclusion is that she raised it and jumped in, allowing it to close down after her. The family had no reason to suspect that she contemplated suicide, and yet it seems hardly possible that she could have got into the cistern by accident. We understand that she sustained a good character. Her parents live in the Swede settlement, in Jefferson county, and were yesterday notified of the sad death of their only child.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury was that she came to her death either by accidental or intentional drowning. There was nothing about the person to indicate foul play.—*Burlington (Iowa) Hawk-eye, June 20.*

HEAVY CONFISCATIONS.—Deputy Surveyor Lewis J. Kirk, and Charles F. Kane, Inspector of Customs, went down to the Lower Quarantine, New York, on Wednesday, in the Revenue cutter Uno, Captain Lay commanding, in pursuit of smugglers. After cruising about for a short time, their attention was arrested by a suspicious looking craft, which they approached and found to be the British barque Irma, from Cuba. The officers boarded the vessel and asked for the manifest, which was produced by the second officer in charge, the master being absent. Suspicion was excited that there was an attempt at smuggling, and search was accordingly instituted, which in a short time resulted in the seizure of 75,000 cigars found secreted in compartments evidently constructed for the purpose of concealing merchandise. The revenue officers put their prize aboard the cutter and returned to the New York Custom House, where the cigars were safely deposited yesterday. This is such a flagrant violation of the revenue laws, that besides the forfeiture of the cigars, a heavy fine will no doubt be imposed upon the vessel. The same officers seized 5000 more cigars yesterday, which altogether will amount to about $12,000 in value.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Leh Gold 1..... Tuesday.	87½	100 sh Read.Mon&t.	49⅜
$50 Pa 6s W L Cp.	102	100 sh Ph & E..b60.	32½
100 sh Read.....2d.	49·44	100 do.....	31¾
100 do Monday.	49·44	500 do.....	32
100 do.....	49·44	100 do.....b20.	32
1000 do..Mon.1s.	49⅜	200 do...1s.b30.	32

SECOND BOARD.

$200 City 6s, New	100	100 sh Read R...2d.	49·31
$2000 Leh gold 1..1s.	92	100 do.....	49·31
100 sh Cam & Am R.1d	90	100 do.....b30.	49·44
9 sh Leh N Stk...	36	100 do.....	49·31
20 sh 13th & 15th...	18⅜	100 do.....b30	49⅜
100 sh Penna R....	56⅜	100 do.....c.	49·31
300 sh Reading...1s.	49·31	100 do'.....b30.	49·44

—Amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during week ending Thursday, June 24, 1869:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From St. Clair	30,552 06
From Port Carbon	9,078 19
From Pottsville	4,341 06
From Schuylkill Haven	17,097 06
From Port Clinton	14,534 13
From Harrisburg and Dauphin	2,615 02
From Allentown and Auburtis	10 10
Anthracite Coal for week	78,143 02
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	10,180 10
Total for week paying freight	88,303 12
Coal for Company's use	3,468 10
Total all kinds for week	91,772 02
Previously this year	1,497,706 04
Total	1,589,478 06
To Thursday, June 25, 1868	1,761,869 16

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.
This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of June, under the auspices of J. W. FREDERICK, the former proprietor.
The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture. 4 27 2m

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
Terms for JUNE $3·50 per day, or $21 per week. For JULY, $4 per day, or $21 to $28 per week.
30t SYLVANUS T. COZZENS

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Grading of Philip street and Learny street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to grade Philip street, from Susquehanna avenue to Diamond street, the cost not exceeding three hundred dollars, and Learny street, from Lehigh avenue to Huntington street, at a cost not exceeding four hundred and eighty-seven dollars.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
6 22 Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
Making an Appropriation to Refund certain twice paid and overpaid Water Rents and Pipe-Laying Bills.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one hundred and twenty-three ($123) dollars and seventy-two (72) cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department for Supplying the City with Water, for the purpose of refunding certain twice paid and overpaid water rents and pipe-laying bills, as per memorandum annexed, and warrants shall be drawn in accordance with existing ordinances:—

MEMORANDUM.

George Mecke, overpaid water rent, eleven ($11) dollars.
Edwin Thomas, overpaid water rent, five ($5) dollars.
T. J. Adams, overpaid water rent, three ($3) dollars.
W. F. Mazzarellis, twice paid water rent, twelve ($12) dollars and seventy-five (75) cents.
J. S. Clark, twice paid water rent, three ($3) dollars and seventy-five (75) cents.
William McClay, twice paid water rent, two ($2) dollars and twenty-five (25) cents.
G. R. Randall, twice paid water rent, three ($3) dollars.
Michael Boyle, overpaid pipe-laying bill, fifteen ($15) dollars and fourteen (14) cents.
Thomas Reilly, overpaid pipe-laying bill, twenty-eight ($28) dollars and eighty-three (83) cents.
G. W. McCulloch, overpaid pipe-laying bill, thirty-nine ($39) dollars.
One hundred and twenty-three ($123) dollars and seventy-two (72) cents.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
6 22 Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Release the Property of Frances Hawksworth from the Lien of Judgment Entered on the Official Bond of John Budd, Collector of Outstanding Taxes.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the following described property of Frances Hawksworth be released from the lien on the judgment, D. C., D. S. B., March Term, 1868, No. 597, entered on the official bond of John Budd, Collector of Outstanding Taxes, to wit:—

All that certain lot or piece of ground and messuage thereon erected, situate on the southwesterly corner of Amber and Dreer streets, in the Nineteenth ward in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Amber street thirty-two feet five and one-eighth inches, and in depth westwardly sixty-six feet seven and three-eighth inches.

Provided, That ten dollars be first paid to pay for the publication of this resolution, and provided that the co-surety assent thereto.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
6 22 Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Authorizing the Paving of Jefferson and